



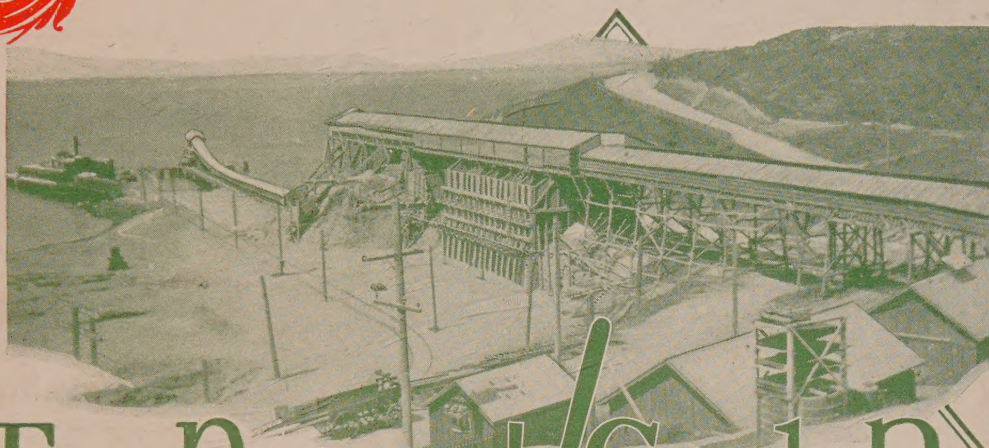
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# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.



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How many belts in your plant have lasted 12 years and 4 months? And did you ever have a belt that after serving 148 months brought you a 10% cash rebate?

This is exactly what a Diamond Rubber Belt accomplished on this installation.

Lasted 12 years and 4 months in service. Handled 1,300,000 tons of crushed rock. At a ton cost of only .00146.

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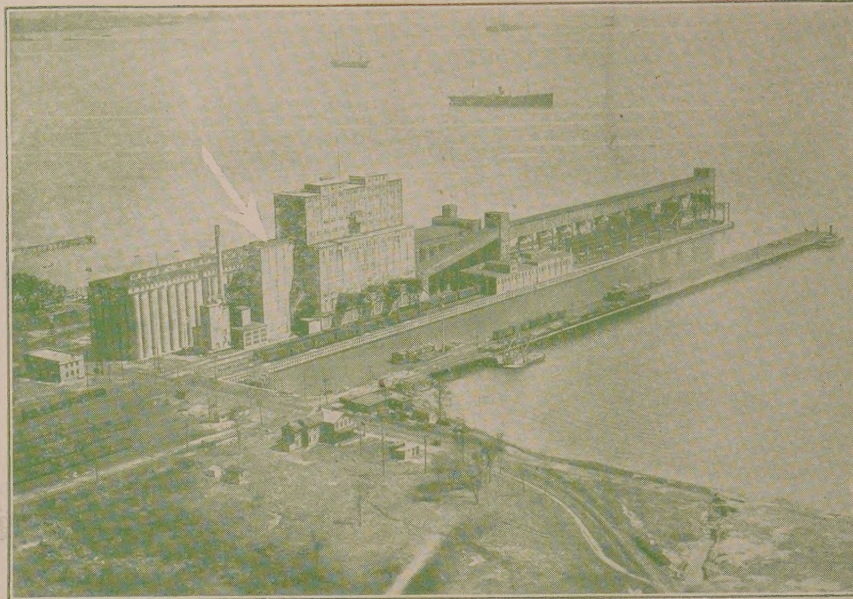
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Atlanta	Chicago	Boston	Dallas
New York	Philadelphia	Kansas City	
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# Diamond

Rubber Belting · Hose · Packing





Eight 500 Bushel Morris Grain Driers

# Morris *Dust Collecting* Automatic Grain Drier

Uses fresh air in both drier and cooler.  
Automatically regulates the flow of grain.  
Every kernel gets the same uniform treatment.  
Strength of air current adjustable to provide maximum amount for any grain, light or heavy.  
*Removes and collects dust from drier building.*  
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Only fresh air enters the drier house, ending the dust nuisance.

*Before you install any drier  
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*Everything for Every Mill and Elevator*

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Minneapolis Minn.      Great Falls Mont.  
In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg





## Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.*

### AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Amarillo Feed & Seed Co., feed, seed, grain.  
Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.  
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dls.\*  
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.\*  
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain and hay.  
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.\*  
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.\*

### ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.\*

### BALTIMORE, MD.

Chambers of Commerce Members.  
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.\*

### BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.\*  
Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.\*

### BLUFFTON, IND.

Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.\*

### BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.  
Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.  
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.  
Hannon, Harry J., brokerage exclusively.  
Hanson Grain Co., Inc., consignments.  
McConnell Grain Corp., commission and brokerage.\*  
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.\*  
Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., feed and grain.\*

### BUTLER, PENNA.

Klinger & Company, H. J., Buckwheat and grain,  
kiln-dried buckwheat flour.

### CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.  
Hastings-Stout Co., grain and hay.\*

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.\*

### CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Wilder-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.\*

### CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.  
Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.\*  
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.\*  
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.\*  
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.\*  
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.\*  
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.  
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.\*  
Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris, grain commission.\*  
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.\*  
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.\*  
Holt & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.  
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, etc.  
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.\*  
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.  
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Pope & Eckhardt Co., commission merchants.\*  
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.\*  
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.\*  
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.\*

### CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.  
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.\*  
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.\*  
Granger & Co., Dan. B., commission, grain and hay.\*  
Scholl Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

### CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.\*

### CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.  
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.\*  
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.\*

### COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.\*

### DAVENPORT, IA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.\*

### DENTON, TEXAS.

Craddock Grain Co., W. F., grain & hay.

### DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.  
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.\*  
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.\*  
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.\*

\*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

### DENVER, COLO. (Continued)

Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.  
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.  
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.\*

### DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Board of Trade Members.  
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.  
Goffe & Carkeener, Inc., grain commission merchants.  
Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.\*

### DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Lockwood, Lee, broker.

### DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.  
Caughy Co., Frank T., grain and field seeds.\*

Blinn, Fred W., grain dealers.\*

### DULUTH, MINN.

Board of Trade Members.  
White Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

### ENID, OKLAHOMA.

Grain Exchange Members  
Bennett & Company, James E.  
Bird Grain Company, Henry.\*  
Cox Grain Company, C. H.  
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company.  
Enid Terminal Elevator Company.  
Enid Milling Company.\*  
Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Company.  
Feuquay Grain Company.\*  
Geis-Price Elevator Company.  
Goltry Grain Company.  
Henry Grain Company, John.\*  
Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.  
Johnston, W. B.\*  
Randels-Williams Grain Company.\*

### FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, George, grain broker.\*

### FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.  
Bewley Mills, flour milling.  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consgmts.\*  
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.  
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.  
Federal Commission Co., brokers, consgmts.\*  
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.  
Henderson Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs, shprs, consignments.\*  
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.\*  
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consgmts-merchants.\*  
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consgmts.\*  
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."  
West Grain Co., consmts., merchants, brokers.

### GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.\*  
Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.\*

### GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.

### GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.\*

### GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Logan County Mfg. & Gr. Co., mchts., pub. storage.

### HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.  
American Maid Flour Mills, mlg. gr., exporters.  
Beatty-Archer Co., grain brokers only.\*  
Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., H., flour exptg.  
Dixon & Co., E. S., grain receivers, feeds.\*  
Downman Grain & Hay Co., E. C., gr., fd., hay.\*  
Ervine & Co., J. E., wholesale grain.\*  
Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.  
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.\*  
Saint & Co., Inc., grain & mixed feeds.\*  
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.\*

### HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.  
Goffe & Carkeener, Inc., grain merchants, futures.

Midwest Grain Co., country run wheat.\*

### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.  
Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.\*  
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.\*  
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.\*  
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.\*  
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.\*  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Aylsworth Commission Co., grain commission.  
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.  
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, mlo.\*  
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.  
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.\*  
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.  
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mlo, screenings.  
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.\*  
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.  
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Updike Grain Corp., consignments.  
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.\*  
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.\*  
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*

### KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Lackey, Douglas W., mlg. grain, mlo, alfalfa meal.

### LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son., Mich. grain, hay, beans.\*

### LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

Greendale Mills, Inc., "Greendale Feeds" are better.

### LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Fd. Co., grain, mxd. & m. fd.

### LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.  
Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.  
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and mill feed.

### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.  
Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.\*  
Brandels & Son, A., receivers and shippers.  
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.\*  
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.\*  
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.  
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.\*  
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.\*

### McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.

### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.  
Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.\*  
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.\*  
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.\*

### MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.\*

### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.  
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., recvrs. and shippers.\*  
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.\*

### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.  
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.\*  
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.\*  
Delmar Co., shippers.  
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.  
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.\*  
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.\*  
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.\*  
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.\*

### NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

### NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.\*  
(Continued on next page.)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

## NEW YORK CITY.

### Produce Exchange Members.

Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.  
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.\*  
Therrien, A. F., broker.

## OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.  
Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.  
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.  
Mashburn Grain Co., grain and feeds.  
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.  
Okla. City Mill & Elev. Co., millers, gr. dealers.\*  
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokerage.  
Polson Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.  
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.  
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., grain comm. mchts.\*  
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.  
White Grain Co.\*  
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

## OMAHA, NEBR.

### Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

## PEORIA, ILL.

### Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.  
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain commission.  
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.  
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.\*

## PEORIA (Continued)

McFadden & Co., G. C., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

### Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.\*  
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.\*  
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*

## PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

### Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Heald Grain Co., consignments exclusively.  
Kellogg-Huff Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Norton Grain Co., consignment specialist.\*

## SALINA, KAN.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.\*

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

### Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingstuffs, grain, seeds.\*  
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.\*  
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Morton & Co., grain commission.\*  
Nelson Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed

## ST. LOUIS (Continued)

Turner Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
**SALINA, KANS.**

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

## SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs. of select milling wheat.

## SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.\*  
Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.\*  
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.\*

## SIOUX CITY, IA.

### Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

## TOLEDO, O.

### Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.  
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.\*  
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.\*  
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.\*  
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.\*

## TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.\*  
Kansas Terminal Elevtr. Co., gr. mchts., public storage.

## WICHITA, KANS.

### Board of Trade Members.

Bedell Elevator Co., milling wheat.  
Blood Grain Co., I. D., receivers and shippers.

## WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., whlrs. gr. and seeds.\*

## YORK, NEBR.

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\*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

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Your consignments and orders for future  
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and I am getting lonesome.—O. I. Norden,  
Manager Farmers Elevator Co., Wilson,  
Kansas.

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Covers GRAIN, SEED AND COTTON.  
It is FREE to all within our business range.  
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# CINCINNATI

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STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHEL

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Elevator Capacity 4,600,000 Bushels  
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**CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY**  
OMAHA  
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## The Great Central Grain Market

CHICAGO is the hub of grain trade. Buyers of the world come to the Chicago market for their supplies. It is the distributing center of the United States.

Advantages are many. They include both lake and rail transportation.

Large storage capacity is another factor. Facilities for handling, cleaning and conditioning grain safeguard the interests of the interior shipper.

Inflexible rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, which has always maintained the highest standard of commercial integrity, protect the interests of those transacting business with any member of the exchange.

Four hundred million bushels of grain are handled in this market in a year.

Importance of the Chicago market to producer and shipper should not be overlooked.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO  
THE CHICAGO MARKET

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Descriptive literature will be sent on request*



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72 Board of Trade, CHICAGO**POPE & ECKHARDT CO.**

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**GRAIN COMMISSION**We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading Operations  
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WHEN YOU BUY—BUY RIGHT.

OUR ADVERTISERS OFFER THE BEST.



# MILWAUKEE

## WHY

the Milwaukee grain market retains its supremacy and the Chamber of Commerce sustains a leading position in the face of keen competition can be told briefly:

Milwaukee at all times has a big, broad market for all Grains.

Its shipping facilities are among the best on the Great Lakes and its harbor is one of the most secure and ample.

Its industrial consumption provides an active demand all the year.

It offers a premium over other markets in competitive territory for consignments, because it has a big shipping demand and very large elevator capacity.

Its remittances on consignments are extremely prompt.

It is an excellent market for placing your hedging orders in futures for wheat, corn, oats and rye.

*Millers, Exporters and Country Shippers are invited to investigate the advantages to be derived by dealing with any of these Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Members.*

Johnstone-Templeton Co.  
Donahue-Stratton Co.  
W. M. Bell Co.  
Henry Rang & Co.

E. P. Bacon Co.  
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.  
Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co.  
P. C. Kamm Co.  
Milwaukee Grain Comm. Co.  
Buerger Commission Co.  
Roy I. Campbell  
J. V. Lauer & Co.

Deutsch & Sickert Co.  
Fraser-Smith Co.  
Owen & Bro. Co.  
Mohr-Holstein Comm. Co.  
E. J. Koppelkam  
The Hadden Grain Co.  
L. Bartlett & Son Grain Co.  
B. J. Aston, Inc.

Cargill Grain Co.  
LaBudde Feed & Grain Co.  
Franke Grain Co.  
Hensley & Owen  
F. J. Phelan Co.



Corn Exchange  
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange  
Members

**McConnell Grain Corporation**  
Strictly Commission and Brokerage  
Buffalo, N. Y.

**Armour Grain Co.**  
Grain Merchants  
Buffalo, N. Y.

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Modern Fireproof Storage

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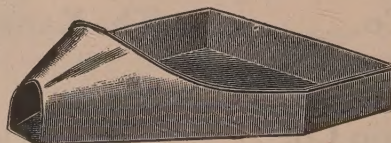
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Elevator Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

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CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE  
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity  
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Grain Size,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00.  
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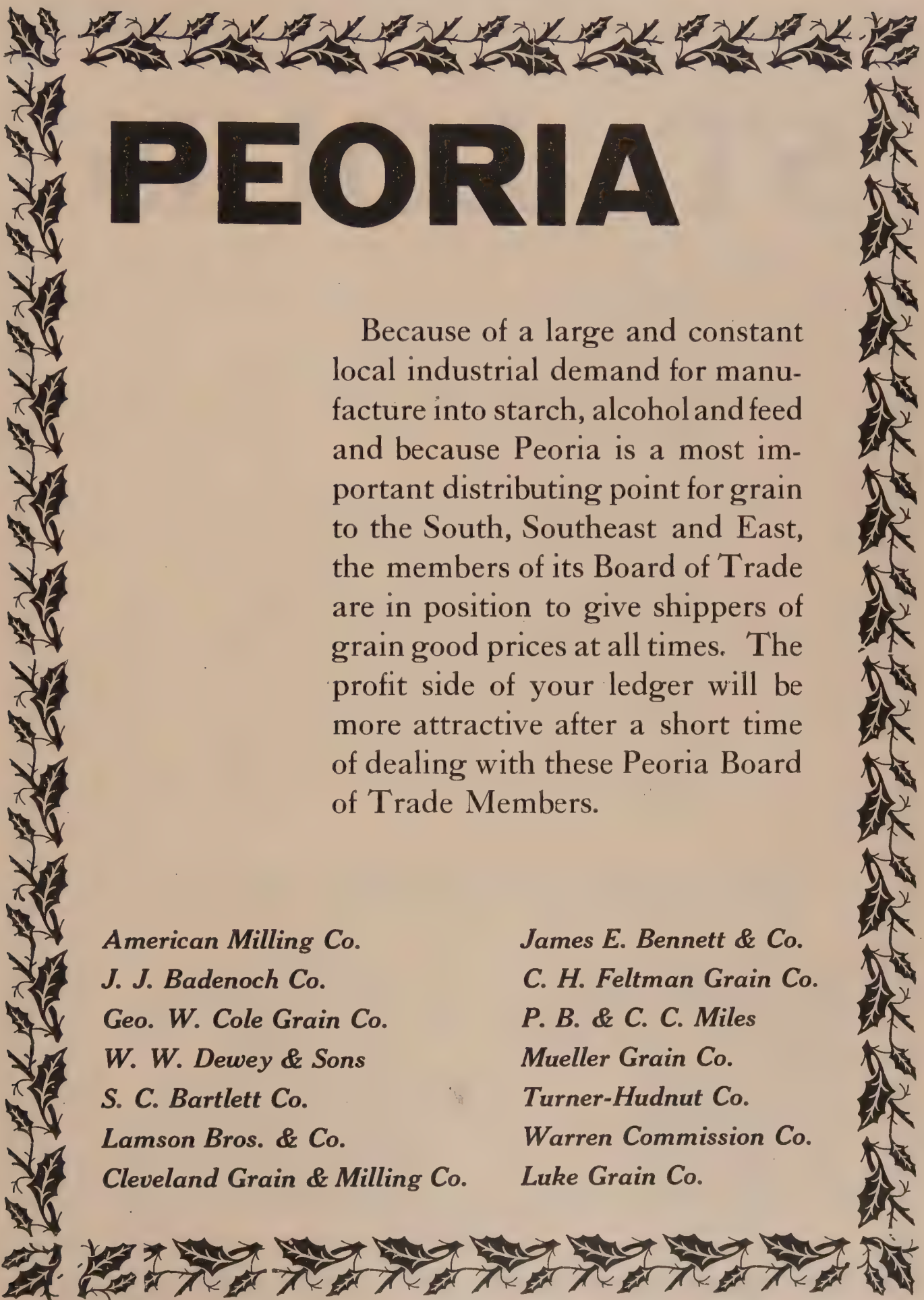
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Because of a large and constant local industrial demand for manufacture into starch, alcohol and feed and because Peoria is a most important distributing point for grain to the South, Southeast and East, the members of its Board of Trade are in position to give shippers of grain good prices at all times. The profit side of your ledger will be more attractive after a short time of dealing with these Peoria Board of Trade Members.

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Surrounded by the great grain producing areas of the Mississippi Valley desires to serve you—

Located where 26 lines of railroads converge, it has unexcelled transportation from the grain producing areas of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado and States further west—

The terminus of eastern trunk lines, and having direct through lines to the gulf including a modern government operated barge line to New Orleans, at a differential of 4 cents per bushel on wheat and 3.64 cents on corn under the rail rate, St. Louis is regarded by foreign buyers as a logical starting point for foreign grain shipments. The lower freight rate by water enhances the price at St. Louis which inures to the benefit of the country shipper—

The enormous flour and feed milling industries of the city, enjoying many in-transit privileges and selling their product for export and to the cotton producing South, also take a large percentage of St. Louis grain receipts—

*Give any of these members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange listed here an opportunity to prove to you the advantages of this market—*

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Picker & Beardsley Com. Co.  
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# New York Grain Futures

## Domestic Wheat — Bonded Wheat — Domestic Oats

The New York Wheat Futures Market provides an ideal milling hedge for millers, both in the Southwest and Northwest.

The grades deliverable on contracts are the standard millable grades, Hard Wheat, Red Wheat and Spring Wheat. Undesirable milling grades have been eliminated. The New York Market, by having Spring Wheat, Hard Wheat and Red Wheat, is an unusually safe protection as a hedge against mill holdings and cash wheat as the New York contract with all desirable grades deliverable is influenced by the price of the surplus wheat of the country whether Spring Wheat, Red Wheat or Hard Wheat.

As a protection against sales of flour a purchase of the New York contract affords unusual protection in that the price is influenced by the value of the domestic cash wheat of the country as the miller will be able to buy his cash wheat from time to time based on a premium or discount on this contract.

Effective January 3rd, 1927, trading in domestic oats will be inaugurated on the New York Produce Exchange with Buffalo delivery. The contract is for No. 2 White Oats, United States Standard with No. 1 White Oats deliverable at  $\frac{1}{2}c$  premium over the contract and No. 3 White Oats deliverable at  $\frac{1}{2}c$  under the contract price. The new contract offers an ideal hedging basis for the surplus oats sections of the Ohio Valley, the Central West and the Northwest growing from all the surplus sections of the country. As a distributing point Buffalo furnishes unequalled facilities for delivery at Eastern points, a Buffalo contract furnishing an ideal protection against consumption requirements in all sections of the East.

Commissions are  $\frac{1}{4}c$  per bushel on both wheat and oats for non-members residing in United States and Canada and  $\frac{3}{8}c$  per bushel for non-members residing outside of the United States and Canada. Commissions are  $\frac{1}{8}c$  per bushel on both wheat and oats for members residing in United States and Canada and  $\frac{1}{4}c$  per bushel for members residing outside of the United States and Canada.

Members of the Clearing House are as follows:

Andrus, C. W. & Son  
Bache, J. S. & Co.  
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Clark, John F. & Co.  
Continental Grain Co.  
Dare, E. H. & Co.  
Dreyfus, Louis & Company

Earle & Stoddart, Inc.  
Field, Albert C., Inc.  
Hansen Produce Co., Inc.  
Knight & Company  
Jones, M. B. & Co., Inc.  
Melady Grain Co., Inc.  
Milmine, Bodman & Co., Inc.  
Montgomery, Straub & Co., Inc.  
Moss & Ferguson  
Norris Grain Company

Peters, N. W., & Co., Inc.  
Pritchard & Co.  
Pyncheon & Co.  
Robinson & Sweet  
Roundey, F. B.  
Samuels & Valentine  
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# DENVER

shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

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*Wholesale Grain.  
Get in touch with us.*

**Farmers Union Mfg. & Elev. Co.**

*Millers and Grain Merchants.  
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**The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.**

*Grain, Hay, Beans.*

**Rocky Mountain Grain Co.**

*Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.*

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

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Kiln Dried Yellow Corn

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Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients  
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

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*Commission Merchants*

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Specializing in Kafir and Milo  
Wire us for Delivered Prices

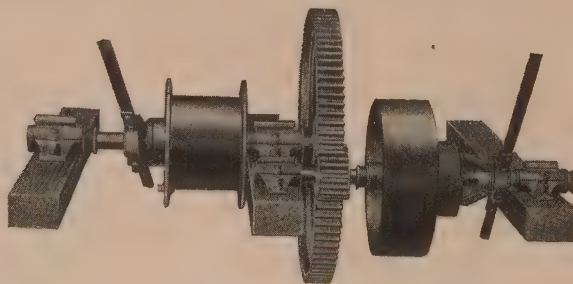
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and

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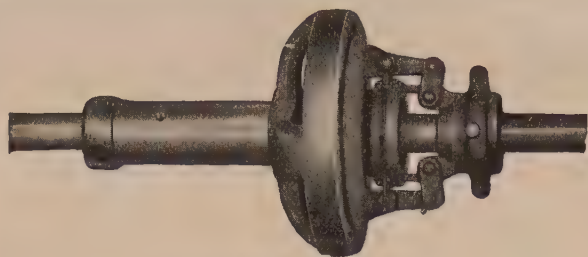
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Exposed parts encased where required. Write for booklet describing this powerful clutch. A trial will convince you that it is the ideal one for your elevator, mill or factory.

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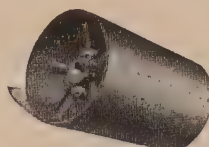
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Know Equipment and Have Used

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Eagle Milling Co., Edmund, Okla.

W. J. Lawther, Dallas, Texas.

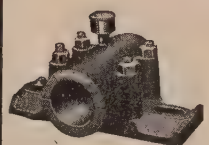
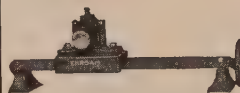
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Kimbell Milling Company, Ft. Worth, Texas

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*The above elevators built by*

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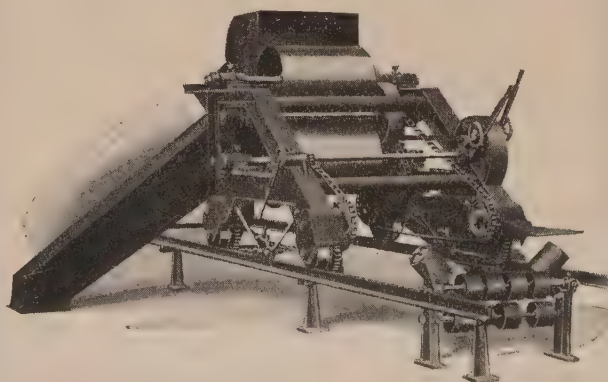
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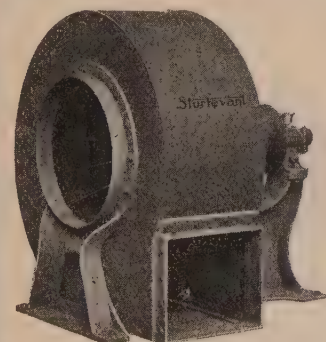
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ONE of the largest and finest grain elevators in the country—Baltimore and Ohio R. R. terminal elevator, Baltimore, Md.—having a capacity of 3,800,000 bushels, installed Sturtevant Slow Speed Low Power Fans for its modern dust collecting system.

Sturtevant Slow Speed Low Power Fans are universally known for their splendid performance, long life and extraordinary freedom from trouble. They are made of the finest materials, accurately balanced and built by skilled workmen.



Forward curved blades give high suction at low speed—a feature that insures maximum intake of air. Low power is obtained by having greater blade area in the fan wheel—a feature that makes for economy in operation.

*Write for our Catalog 291*

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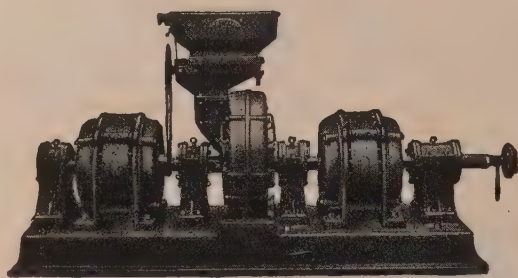
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Lower power bills.  
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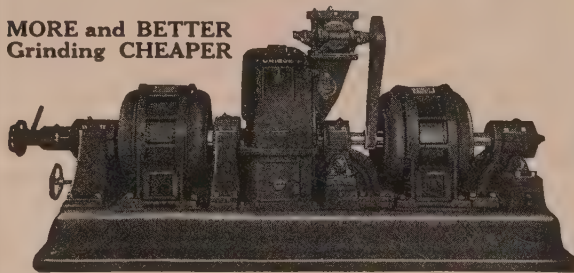
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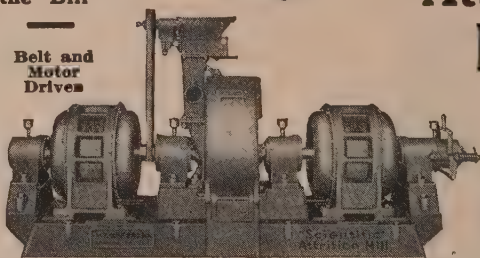
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Heavy Duty

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"The Mill  
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Belt and  
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Bauer Attrition Mills are made by Attrition Mill Specialists who have made a lifetime study and world-recognized success in building Attrition Mills that increase the output, decrease milling costs and put the Grinding Business in the profit-making class. The Bauer Engineering Department is at your service without cost to you. Let Bauer solve your Grinding Problems.

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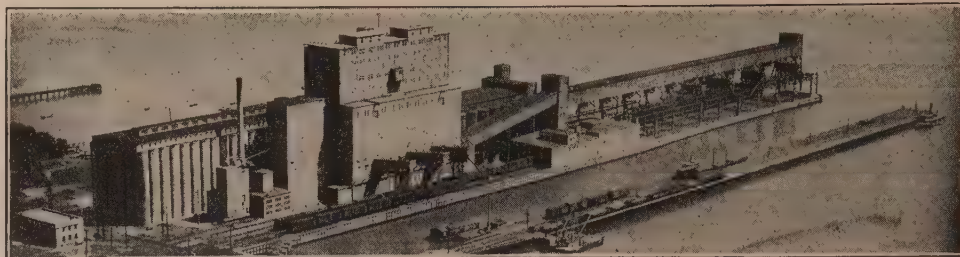
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the Grain Dealer—  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

## GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS T. E. IBBERSON CO. CONTRACTING ENGINEERS MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

By mentioning the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago when writing its advertisers you  
help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.



Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

**Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Baltimore—The Most Modern Elevator in the World**

Designed and Constructed by  
**James Stewart and Company, Inc.**

W. R. Sinks, Mgr. Grain Elevator Dept.

1210 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World



One of a  
**Group of Elevators**

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.  
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.  
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William, Ont., Duluth, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.



**Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.**

2,500,000 Bu. Concrete Grain Elevator

St. Louis, Mo.

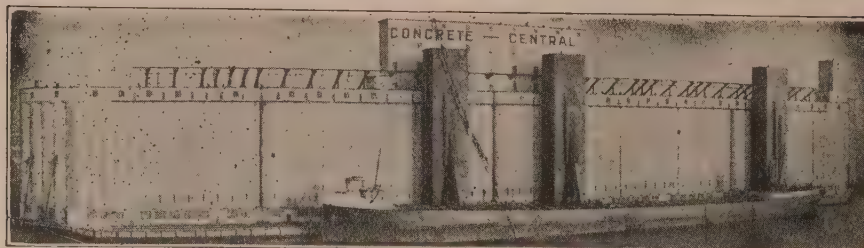
DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

**Folwell-Ahlskog Co.**

Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Milland Elevator  
Corporation



Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by  
**Monarch Engineering Company**  
Buffalo, N. Y.





## Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
6,500,000 Bushels

**John S. Metcalf Co.**

*Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago    54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal    837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



## Enid Terminal Elevator Company

Enid, Oklahoma

*Present Capacity, 550,000 Bushels*

(Head House equipped to handle 1,250,000 bushels)

Broke ground in January, complete plant placed in operation June 1. Before completion, the SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY of Enid awarded us contract for a duplicate of this elevator. The second plant was ready to handle grain September 1. Both are now operating on a profitable basis.

Designed and Built by

**Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.**

*Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills*

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.



The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.'s  
Baltimore, Md.

## Terminal Grain Elevator

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

*The Most Rapid Grain Handling  
Plant in the World*

Constructed by

**THE M. A. LONG CO.**

*Engineers and Constructors  
Grain Elevator Department*

The Long Bldg. - Baltimore, Md.  
Postal Tel. Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.

## 2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

*Designed for*

**The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company**

Port Richmond

BY

**FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.**

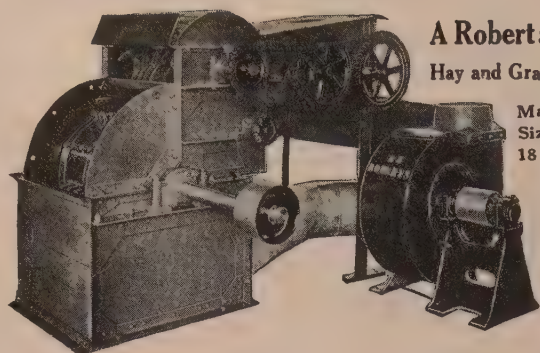
**ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS**

Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.





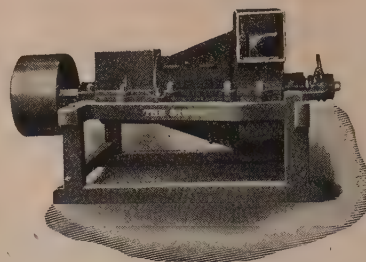


**A Roberts No. 24**  
Hay and Grain Grinder

Made in All  
Sizes From  
18 to 50 in.

SKF  
Bearings  
Belt or  
Direct  
Drive

**THE ROBERTS MILL & MACHINERY CO.**  
1725-31 Blake St., DENVER, COLO.  
Mfrs. of Hay and Grain Grinders, Syrup Mixers, Meal Packers



**Corn Shellers**  
**Yes!**  
**Still in Business**  
Our 65 Years' Ex-  
perience Gives You  
the Best for Less.

Have your elevator fully equipped  
BY

**The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.**  
Sidney, Ohio

Successors to the Philip Smith Mfg. Co.



### THE NEW BADGER CAR MOVER

**30 DAYS'**  
**FREE**  
**TRIAL**

Will spot your cars cheaply, easily and  
without delay.

Its patented features and quality materials  
make it the most efficient and durable mover  
being sold.

Try it out for thirty days in your plant.

**THE ADVANCE CAR MOVER CO., APPLETON, WIS.**



### DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard  
equipment in better  
grain elevators for  
over forty years.

*There's a Reason*

**The Day Company**  
Dust Collecting Engineers

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.



### McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump THE PRACTICAL DUMP

Prepare to handle any style or  
length wagon that may come to your  
Elevator, as the farmers are each year  
using more of the long coupled wide-  
bedded wagons.

The McMillin Dump handles any  
length wagon or truck, and they can  
be raised to any slope, even sufficient  
to discharge grain from the rough  
wagon beds without the necessity of  
getting in the bed and kicking or  
raking it out.

It will dump any length vehicle into  
one dump door.

By extending the track the one de-  
vice will dump into several dump doors  
in a line in the driveway.

All dumps equipped for operating by  
hand or power. TWO horse power  
motor or 4" belt from other machin-  
ery is ample.

The MANY ADVANTAGES of the  
McMILLIN DUMP are rapidly being  
recognized, and many Elevator Com-  
panies are accepting this opportunity  
of increasing their business, and  
equipping their elevator with a device  
that affords both themselves and their  
trade a pleasure in handling the many  
different types of vehicles being used.

ADDRESS

**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt  
of price; or on trial to re-  
sponsible parties. Has auto-  
matic valve and fine sponge.

**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



### WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

#### BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned  
dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

**MUCH OF THIS LOSS** can be saved  
by the use of Kennedy Car Liners.  
These car liners practically condi-  
tion a bad order car and enable  
shippers to load cars that other-  
wise would be rejected.

**KENNEDY SYSTEM** of car liners  
prevents leakage in transit and are  
made for all cases of bad order  
cars, consisting of full Standard  
Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

**WILL YOU NOT** give us an oppor-  
tunity to submit full details of our  
system and the low cost for this  
protection? We are confident this  
would demonstrate to you the effi-  
ciency and money saving merits of  
our car liners.

### THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock,  
Ontario

**CONE-SHAPE  
GRINDERS**

**IT PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS**

Look to the Grinders. They do the  
work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape  
grinders are the correct principle  
in Feed Mill construction. They  
mean larger grinding surface  
close to center of shaft; thus More  
Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation  
of the long-lasting, trouble-proof  
Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years  
with less than One Dollar per year for  
repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobusburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write  
for free catalogue. G.  
**N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.**

### 10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

### TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's  
name and consecu-  
tive numbers.

Prevent  
**CLAIM LOSSES**  
Write for samples  
and prices

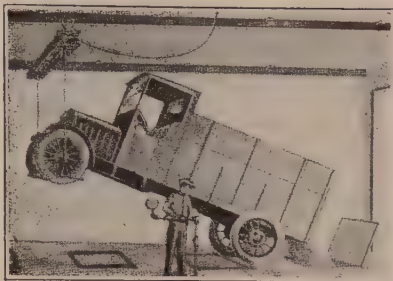
**INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.**

Chas. J. Webb, Vice President  
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

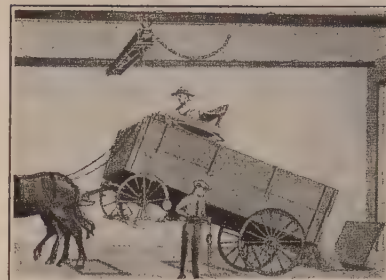
Upon readers patronage of its  
advertisers depends the success of  
the Grain Dealers Journal work.  
Will you mention it?



# STONE'S VEHICLE DUMP



Adjustable to all conditions.  
Will dump any size wagon or truck, either long or short, wide or narrow.  
Can be used with or without scales.  
You can drive on from either end of driveway.  
Being portable, will dump into any number of sinks.  
Located above driveway, reserving all space below for the storage of grain.  
Operated by one man.  
Is strong and substantially constructed, entirely of steel.  
Will last a lifetime.  
Operated by compressed air.  
You do not have to close your elevator to install a Stone's Vehicle Dump, as it is complete and is placed in your driveway like a piece of furniture in your home—without the expense of building a house around it.



R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO., 806 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Humphrey Elevator



### "Everlastingly" Enduring

Abundant strength and simple mechanical perfection give the Humphrey Employees' Elevator that durability which makes it an "everlastingly" profitable investment for mills and elevators.

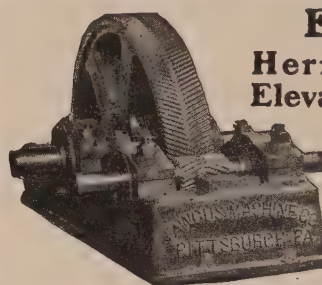
"Year after year of faithful service" is the testimony from hundreds of Humphrey users, representing leading elevators and mills all over the world.

There is Only One Genuine Humphrey Elevator

Humphrey Elevator Company

922 Division Street

Faribault, Minn.



## FAWCUS Herringbone Gear Elevator & Conveyor Drives

Save 25% to 50% in maintenance and operating costs.

Gears enclosed in dust proof and oil tight cases with roller bearings.

Efficient - Durable - Compact

FAWCUS MACHINE COMPANY

Pittsburgh, Penn.



## The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

## Coal Sales Book

For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 6,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger, Folio, Purchaser, Gross, Tare, Net Pounds, Price Per Ton, Amount.

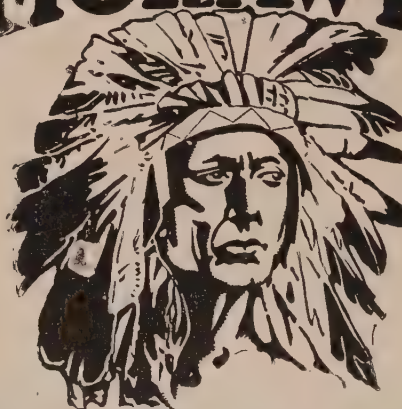
This book is 8½x14 inches and contains 150 numbered pages of superior ledger paper. Well bound with best binder board, covered with cloth, leather back, and round leather corners.

Order Form 44. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## MOHAWK



## RUBBER BELTING

For many years the Standard Belting for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.

301 W. Randolph St.

CHICAGO

New York Boston Philadelphia San Francisco Seattle



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**CENTRAL INDIANA** elevator for sale or rent. Extra good location; average 150,000 bus. Write 57W16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS**—One or two modern elevators for sale in Kaw Valley. Priced to sell. Easy terms, part cash. Address 57X12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**N. W. MISSOURI**—Modern 10,000 bushel elevator for sale, town of 600 people, good schools and churches, \$6,000. Address 57X3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**OKLAHOMA**—15,000 bu. elevator for sale; motor power; feed, coal, hay, seed store, hay barn, coal sheds, sweet potato plant; on CRI&P., good farming country. Low price to settle estate. W. D. Mills, Anadarko, Okla.

**OHIO** grain elevator and three story brick warehouse for sale or lease, with private siding, coal yard with elevated side track connection. Ideal location for dairy feed manufacturing plant. Write T. C. Linger, Findlay, Ohio.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS**—Seven grain elevators for sale with coal, fence, lumber and building supply yards at small stations, good proposition, reasonably priced, no trades. Will sell one or more or all together. Address Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

**NORTHWESTERN OHIO**—Modern electrically equipped grain elevator for sale, also flour and feed warehouse. Doing good wholesale and retail business. Modern equipment for handling coal. Ample territory in best grain section. Write 57R19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WISCONSIN**—Two elevators for sale or rent with combined capacity of 35,000 bus. Equipped with two Howe Scales, one Richardson Auto. Sacking Scale, Monitor Cleaner, 24-inch Unique Attrition Feed Grinder direct connected to two 20 hp. motors. Handle flour, feed, seed, etc., also salt, lime and cement. Located on C., M. & St. P. Ry., 32 miles north of Green Bay. Worth investigating. J. N. Bassett, Lena, Wis.

**THE WANTED - FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

### ELEVATOR FOR SALE BY TRUSTEE.

The 25,000 bushel capacity grain elevator with electric power and motor, including large safe, scales, furniture and fixtures, everything in first class order, together with the almost new office building and store-room combined, size 18x36 and coal shed size 26x54, five bins, cement foundations and floors, situated on own ground on the Great Northern Railroad right-of-way, at Colton, Minnehaha County, South Dakota, is offered for sale, bids in person or by mail will be received up to January 20th, 1927, by L. S. Hetland, Trustee of the Colton Grain Company of Colton, South Dakota.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—The Farmers Co-operative Union elevator, coal sheds and warehouses; modern; located at Blair, Nebraska. Address all inquiries to Andrew Beck, Sec'y.

**NORTHERN IOWA**—Elevator property for sale in good territory and an old established business. Price very reasonable. Address 56L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

**ELEVATOR AT MELVIN, IOWA**, for sale. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the secretary until 1 P. M., Jan. 4, 1927. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of bid. Right reserved to reject any and all bids. Fred J. Bauman, Sec'y, Melvin, Iowa.

**INDIANA ELEVATORS** at Cole, Herbst and Rich for sale, also coal yard and elevator site at Swayzee, Indiana; located on Penn. and Nickel Plate Railroads; good established business. Price right and located so all can be handled from central office. Address United Grain & Supply Co., Swayzee, Ind.

**EASTERN OKLAHOMA** Elevator with hay and feed business for sale. Elevator 12,500 bu. capacity, electrically equipped, now filled up with corn and enjoying nice business in wholesale and retail trade of flour, feed and hay; have 400 tons hay and 4,000 bus. oats on hand. Reason for selling, owner engaged in other business. Address P. O. Box 128, Haskell, Okla.

**ILLINOIS**—To be sold at public auction January 19, 1927, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., an old established grain, coal and feed business. Elevator 50,000 bu. cap., handling about 250,000 bus. yearly; electric power; modern equipment; located on the main line of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., in one of the best grain and stock feeding sections of Illinois; good sideline business. For further particulars address Atkinson Farmers Grain Company, Atkinson, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

**EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS** grain elevator for sale in heart of corn belt. Second largest grain shipping point between Lafayette and Peoria. Average volume for station over 500,000 bu. Best of competition at station and surrounding points. Elevator cribbed construction, capacity 35,000 bus.; new cribbed construction coal bins, new brick office, good ear corn crib, strictly modern 9 room residence. Reason for selling, wish to retire account ill health. Address 57W14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR FOR LEASE

**WILL LEASE** elevator in Central Illinois, good terms, possession Jan. 1st. Address 57Y14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANTED**—20,000 bu. elevator in corn belt. Prefer Ohio. Address 57Y9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANT TO BUY** elevator at good station; state capacity, construction, condition, price, also annual business. Will pay cash. Address 57Z8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS.

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

**THE BIGGEST BARGAIN** ever offered in a grain and milling property located at Adrian, Mich., a thriving city of 16,000 population. Large plot of land with large spacious buildings; has 250,000 bu. concrete tanks, one 20,000 bu. capacity iron tank, 12,000 bu. cribbed storage in handling house. Side tracks from N. Y. C. and D. T. & I. Rys., transit privileges. Wonderful opportunity to engage in wholesale jobbing business, flour, feed and grain, also mixed feed plant. Plenty of buildings. Machinery and buildings in best of condition. This plant in operation. We are offering all this property for \$25,000, which is about 15 cents on the dollar of replacement value. Address THE ADRIAN MILLING CO., Adrian, Mich.

## MILLS FOR SALE.

**MICHIGAN** flour and feed mill for sale. Excellent R. R. location, in city of 70,000, nets \$8,500 a year. Requires \$10,000 cash, balance terms. Mielke Bros., Danville, Ill.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**WILL TRADE** a 2,400 acre ranch, fenced and improved, one parcel, in Thomas Co., Central Neb., 2 miles from R. R. station, for a grain elevator, hotel or other property. What have you? P. K. Franzman, Cedar Bluffs, Kansas.

**MICHIGAN**—Having too much to look after and wishing to dispose of a part of my property, I am offering the following property for sale, priced to sell. Well located 50 barrel Midget Marvel with feed grinding and mixing machinery, located in city of 16,000 population in one of the best agriculture counties in the U. S., best of churches and schools, also college. This plant has a good and growing retail cash business and is a money maker. Also one of the best small water power plants in the state with side track; has large buildings; located at Norvell, Jackson County, Mich. This plant is a 100 barrel flour mill with feed grinding machinery, also mixed feed plant out of which we are shipping about ten cars of Dairy Feeds per month. Handle grain and coal, also furnish lights for the town. This is one of the most economical water powers to keep up in the state; has large mill pond, is fed by Raisin River; good fishing. Also offer two 40 acre farms located in Ingham County, Mich., fair buildings on both and the best of land. I must sell, and the prices and terms are right. PLINY GRATZ, Adrian, Mich.



## A PROFITABLE SIDE LINE FOR YOU.

WANT TO HEAR from grain dealers who will handle best and most widely advertised line of radios and accessories as a side line. A chance to establish a big paying business in your territory without interfering with your grain business. Address 57Z20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## CONNECTION WANTED.

GRAIN MAN of ample terminal market experience and unquestioned financial standing would consider any sound proposition from any person or firm desirous of forming a St. Louis grain connection. Must control reasonable volume of St. Louis shipments. Address 57Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED—We are increasing our line and need additional salesmen. Knowledge of elevators preferred. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

WANTED—Man thoroughly experienced in designing and estimating grain handling and storage plants. Give full information in reply. Address 57Z12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ADDRESS WANTED.

ADDRESS of W. H. Rhodes, author of Rhodes' Calculating System wanted. Address 57V17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Triplicating Grain Ticket Book; used as salesman's sample; slightly damaged. Price \$1.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Bargain 19 G T."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index, \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

One Scale Ticket Copying Book containing 150 pages of four tickets and four duplicates to the page. Used as printer's sample; slightly damaged. 75c and postage. Weight 2 lbs. Order "Special 73."

Scale and Credit Ticket Book, 100 pages each original and duplicate, 5 tickets to page, machine perforated, 4 sheets carbon. Used as salesman's sample. Price 75c and postage. Weight 1½ lbs. Order "Special 51."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts. contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3½x5½, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping separate daily record of each kind of grain received; 160 pages; 20 lines to page; space for 3,200 loads of grain; printed on ledger paper, high grade binding. Soiled; price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago, weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 321."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

Sales, Shipments & Returns, a combined sales and shipping ledger, providing spaces for complete detailed information regarding returns from each shipment; 80 double pages, each page containing space for recording 29 shipments. Soiled from being used as printer's sample. Price \$1.75 f. o. b. Chicago. Order Special 14AA.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,  
309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

POSITION wanted by man with 25 yrs. exp. in retail flour and feed business. H. B. Caulkins, 265 Westwood Ave., Long Branch, N. J.

POSITION wanted as manager or solicitor, either local or traveling, with some good grain firm; best of references furnished. Address 57S9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator; 12 years' experience in grain and coal business, both buying and selling, also book-keeping. Address Simon Lark, Fithian, Ill.

WANTED—A position as manager of a grain elevator in Illinois; 15 years' experience in grain, coal and feed business. Address 57Z19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position as manager of Farmers or Indept. Elevator; 15 years' experience; can talk German; best of references; prefer Illinois. Address 57W9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MANAGER with 6 yrs. exp. in all sidelines is available for position with elevator or lumber yard; 29 years old; excellent record; good book-keeper; Iowa preferred. Address 57Y13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as grain buyer for Farmers Elevator by married man with 20 years' experience; can keep books; Scandinavian; best of reference; prefer Iowa. Address Box 283, Cannon Falls, Minn.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers or Independent Elevator; 15 yrs. exp.; excellent reference; understand books, sidelines; at present employed, good reason for changing. Write 57Z5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MANAGER with 15 years' experience desires position with country elevator; understands sidelines, books; best of references. At present employed; good reason for change. Address 57W8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## Fresh Florida Oranges

Nichols, Grimes and Gaines, who advertised to ship large size oranges for \$3 are in jail, and mail addressed to Acme Farms, Gainesville, Fla., is being returned marked "Fraudulent."

## SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

## SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 32-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, good condition, running every day. Object of selling is to install electric power. Price right. Address 57Y12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

## MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Two used batch mixers for dry feed, not over ½ ton capacity. One sacking scale 2 to 200 lb. capacity. Give full description and lowest price. Goodrich Construction Co., Winchester, Indiana.

## MOTORS WANTED.

WANTED—Two 10-h.p. second-hand single-phase motors, with or without starter, in good working condition. Give description and best price first letter. R. M. Van Ness Construction Co., 5 Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

## INFORMATION BURO.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Buro, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....



## MACHINES FOR SALE.

**BROWN DUVAL** Moisture Tester, two compartment, alcohol heat, complete with scales, like new, price \$40.00. G. F. Bock, Leroy, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One electric elevator in good condition, 3,000 pound capacity. Address The First National Bank, Frankfort, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**MONITOR** No. 6 combined oat clipper and cleaner with sieves for sale, new, never used. Will sell cheap for cash. Borah & Beougher, Grinnell, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Hammer feed grinder, large capacity, light power; combined Sidney Sheller and Cleaner, 300 bu. capacity; 20 hp., 3 phase motor. W. W. Pearson, Upland, Indiana.

**REPLY REGARDING MY AD.** I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

**FOR SALE**—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. I double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINERY FOR SALE

Hercules Crusher, 100 bu. capacity.  
Little Giant Crusher, 30 bu. capacity.  
Triumph Sheller, 100 bu. capacity.  
Chief Ear Corn Crusher and Grinder, 50 bu. capacity.  
Scalpers; bag holders; used 18" and 20" ball bearing Monarch Attrition Mills.  
L. F. Perrin, Box 375, Port Huron, Mich.

**HAVE NO KICK COMING:** Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

**FOR SALE**—One double stand Nordyke & Marmon, 9x30, roller mill, old style. Rolls corrugated for crimping oats, one pair 8 3/4 inch, other pair 8-3/16 inch.

One No. 7 Monitor Warehouse Separator, a large machine and in good condition.

One Richardson combined automatic feed scale and packer. This machine has been in use several years and is in good condition. Weighs out ground or mixed feed and packs it in sacks with screw packer. Capacity about 5-100 lb. sacks per minute. Will handle ground oats, dairy feeds, mash feed, etc. Requires power to operate packer.

One S. Howes Bran Packer; used only 2 days.

J. J. BADENOCH CO., Chicago, Ill.

## REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,

9 S. Clinton St.,

Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**ONE BAUER** 24-inch ball bearing attrition mill for sale; like new. C. C. Shira, Sidney, Ind.

**BARGAINS**—2 Hess Driers; Motors; 40 HP. Case Horizontal Boiler—in good condition. J. M. Allen, P. O. Box 75, Decatur, Illinois.

**ATTRITION MILL**—One 24 inch. double head Bauer ball bearing motor driven attrition mill for sale. Address 129 Box, Van Wert, Ohio.

## ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

**AN ILLINOIS** elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

## ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Some exceptional offerings in slightly used motor driven attrition mills, assorted styles and sizes. Also several standard motors from 5 to 50 hp., at sacrifice prices. Address Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

## FOR QUICK SALE

Two 36 inch Bauer Bros. ball bearing, double head, motor driven attrition mills, practically new.

One 24 inch attrition mill, same as above.

Standard Mill Supply Co.,  
501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**THE BEST WAY** to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

**THREE BLOWERS** for dust conveyors, one 50" National Blower Works make of Milwaukee, Wis., one 60" and one 72" Sturtevant made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; A-1 condition; will sell reasonably; write for prices.

**THREE THOUSAND** feet 30" four ply rubber belting for \$1.00 per foot, Kansas City.

**SIX FAIRBANKS** Hopper Scales, 1,600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., Box 6406, Sheffield, Kansas City, Mo.



**If You Need HAY**  
write us for delivered price

## FLOUR FOR SALE.

**MIXED CARS OF FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS** in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. ANSTED & BURKE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4 1/2 x 7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.25 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Purchase and Sale Contracts gives a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8 1/2 x 14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2 1/2 lbs.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values saves time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$5.00. Weight 1 1/2 lbs.

Shipping Notices Duplicating: A convenient form for advising receivers of the kind, grade and weight of grain shipped.

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy hinged press-board covers, with two sheets of carbon, size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches. Order Form 35N. Price 75c. Weight 8 ounces.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,  
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

When In Minneapolis  
Stay At  
**The  
NEW NICOLLET  
HOTEL**

Opposite Tourist Bureau on  
Washington Avenue  
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.  
600 rooms with bath or  
connecting.  
Every room an outside room.  
Largest and Finest Ballroom  
in Northwest.

## Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00.	

**MAIN DINING ROOM  
COFFEE SHOP**

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

Under Management  
W. B. Clark



## SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

### Directory

#### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

##### BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

##### CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

##### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

##### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

##### FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.  
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

##### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

##### KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

##### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

##### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.  
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.  
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

##### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

##### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Corneli Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.  
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

### SEEDS FOR SALE.

RED TOP SEED for sale, best of all, 98%, 25c per lb. Samples on request. Patoka Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Patoka, Ill.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

### SEEDS WANTED

WANTED—A quantity of Flint Corn, also White Cap and Yellow Dent. Write us regarding your offerings of feed corn. Kelly, Case & Company, Tilbury, Ontario, Canada.

I would not think of stopping or dropping the Grain Dealers Journal, as I have been a subscriber for the past twenty-five years and read every number when received. A grain dealer needs all the information possible to obtain, in order that he may conduct his business profitably.—H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, Ohio.

### Sweet Clover Seed

We are the largest handlers of Sweet Clover in North Dakota. Send us your inquiries of either carloads or bag lots.



### North American Seed Co. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

#### CLOVERS—TIMOTHY ALFALFA

Get our samples and prices before buying

MISSOURI GROWN  
BLUE GRASS  
NORTHWESTERN  
ALFALFA  
Ask for Quotations  
RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

### LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY, Inc.

Louisville, Kentucky  
Buyers and Sellers of All  
Varieties of Field Seeds  
Headquarters for Redtop Orchard  
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

### J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers SEEDS Sellers  
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

### CORNELI

#### Seed Company

Saint Louis, Missouri  
FIELD—GRASS—GARDEN SEEDS  
Weekly Price List on Request

### BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality  
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co  
CINCINNATI OHIO

### ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder  
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
First and Victor Streets  
St. Louis, Missouri

### KELLOGG SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

### Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA  
Buyers and Sellers  
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

### COURTEEN

Seed Company  
Weekly Price List on Request.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## Clark's Double Indexed Car Register

for car lot dealers

Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the record of any car number. Facing pages 11x15½" of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4; while columns on the right-hand page are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record."

The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered; and the column heading the second or tens figure. So that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered.

Form 40 contains 42 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers with spaces for registering 13,200 cars. Price, \$2.50. Weight 1¾ lbs.

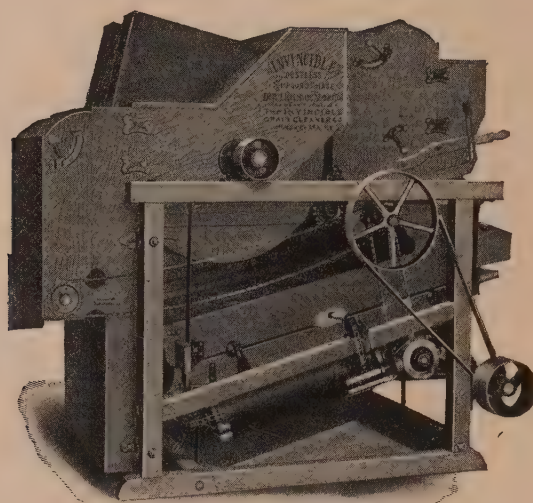
FORM 42 contains 72 pages, bound in art canvas covers with spaces for registering 21,600 cars. Price, \$3.25. Weight 2¾ lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.





"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"INVINCIBLE"  
Compound Shake Double Receiving Separator

## Appreciated Refinements--

- 1--Automatic Sieve Ejectors
- 2--Quick-Detachable Conveyors
- 3--Patented Ball-Bearing Eccentrics
- 4--Centered Fans

*These are but a few of the many Superiorities*

*Correspondence Invited*

#### REPRESENTATIVES:

Edw. P. Lacey, 6645 Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
J. Q. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
Bert Esley, Box 363, Fremont, Ohio

Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City  
W. M. Mentz, Sinks Grove, W. Va.  
B. M. Estes, 1429 Allston St., Houston, Texas  
Dwight Dill, 700 North Winnetka Ave., Dallas, Texas

# S. HOWES CO., Inc.

## INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY





## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 25, 1926

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS to You and Yours" is the sincere wish of every member of our staff. Most of us have striven earnestly for years to help the Grain Trade to Better Business Conditions; to inspire our readers to higher ideals and more careful business methods. It is our zealous ambition to help to make every day brighter and happier for the members of the trade we serve. We enjoy our work and shall take real delight in making it more helpful with the coming years, not only do we crave a kindly Christmas spirit for you every day, but a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

ORANGES will not be shipped from Gainesville, Fla., by the Acme Farms. The promoters of the scheme are in jail charged with using the U. S. mails to defraud.

TIPSTERS who have been laying low during the bear markets of 1926 are now coming to life, encouraged by the December advance to believe we are going to have a bull market.

GOOD SEED oats are so scarce buyers who discriminate sharply seem to be experiencing difficulty in finding a quality to their liking. Germination tests are giving disappointing results.

A POOL promoter thoughtlessly admitted that pool management costs something when he was telling the business men of Hastings, Neb., of the benefit to the town from the large disbursements for salaries on account of the pool headquarters at Hastings.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE still stands for the export debenture plan of farm relief.

GRAIN DRYING regulations adopted by the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, by specifying the exact percentage down to which the moisture shall be reduced in drying will relieve the terminal elevators of any criticism by shippers who may think that their loss in weight was excessive, especially when they reflect how much freight was paid upon water.

ZERO temperature has caused the bursting of many water barrels and the cracking of some gas engine water jackets. A non-freezing solution of calcium chloride would have provided a dependable fluid for fighting fire, a permanent bar to destructive work by Jack Frost. No elevator owner of discretion will attempt to operate during the winter time without substituting calcium chloride solution for water.

IN HIS SPEECH at Saskatoon in 1923 Mr. Sapiro said of the cotton pools that they were having "a distinct and definite influence on the New York market in shooting the price of cotton upwards." The pools are as strong as ever, but how do they explain their failure to function as price controllers, during the past year when cotton prices have been shooting downward?

DUST ACCUMULATES in large quantities about every elevator because it is not properly equipped with dust collectors and fans to remove it. Elevator dust can easily be sold for much more than it costs to collect it. Some elevator operators have built a floor over their bins so as to keep the dust in the grain. However, it should not be overlooked that dirty grain will heat much more quickly than clean grain, even though the moisture in both lots is the same.

PRIVATE enterprise when in control of the grain trade of Western Canada was subjected to the undue criticism of the always dissatisfied and discontented element of the agrarian population. In response to the clamor laws were enacted that are completely regulatory. Now that the Pool is in full control of grain marketing the Pool is earning and deserving the criticism of the dissatisfied, so much so that it desires a censorship and contemplates a boycott of those independent elevator operators who give farmers correct information about the failures of the Pool to make good its promises.

PRIVATE initiative did not build the big elevator at Oswego, N. Y., because investors could not see how it could be made to pay. The State of New York built the elevator, and the judgment of private capitalists is justified by the fact the large house has not handled a single cargo of grain this year. Now private investors will not build big elevators along the upper Mississippi for the same reason, and as in New York, demands are made that the Government build the elevators. In this demand the promoters are getting the cart before the horse. If they will first fix the rail and water rates so the elevators can earn handling and storage charges, private enterprise will cause the elevators to spring up like mushrooms.

PUBLICATION of the weekly "Crops and Markets" by the government will be discontinued Dec. 31, thereby effecting a saving of money now wasted in the circulation of week old daily quotations already printed in the newspapers and many daily market sheets.

GOVERNMENT appropriations budgeted for 1928 include \$12,183,000 for the reclamation service to add to the area of agricultural lands, when students of farm relief declare present acreages must be reduced to raise the price of the crops. Why waste the taxpayers' money on irrigation projects?

CONSOLIDATION as recommended by Sec'y Jardine of several bureaus into one new Bureau of Chemistry and Soils has been incorporated into the budget for 1928, but will not affect the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, and is a step in the right direction. We have far too many bureaus duplicating one another's work.

HOT BEARINGS of main shaft in the basement of Garrison's elevator at Raub, Ind., last week caused a fire loss of \$50,000 and again emphasizing the fact that elevator owners are paying more than double the cost of non-friction bearings for all grain elevators without enjoying the reduction in power and fire hazards sure to follow their installation. All buyers of fire insurance, by their premiums paid help to bear the fire losses. A reduction of fire hazards results in a corresponding reduction in losses and in premiums.

GRAIN SHIPPERS generally will be pleased to learn that the average daily movement of freight cars during the month of September by the railroads of the United States was 32.7 miles per day. This is said to be the highest average yet attained in any month. The service rendered grain shippers during the last two years in the way of transporting grain expeditiously, has been more satisfactory than for many years. The operating departments of the railroads seem to be actually interested in giving real service, and it has saved grain shippers of the land many thousands of dollars in interest as well as insured the delivery at destination of damp grain before heating. It has not been many years since corn long delayed in transit was removed from box cars only through the vigorous use of pickaxes.

THE METRIC SYSTEM of weights and measure may be far superior to the American system of weights and measure, but that does not justify Congress compelling the merchants of the land to scrap their old scales and measures and install new equipment in keeping with the requirements of the Metric System. If the merchants of the land had any desire for the Metric System they could easily adopt it. Congress long ago legalized the use of the metric system, but no one has adopted it because, they are satisfied with what they have used for one hundred years. If much was to be gained by the change no doubt many merchants would have discarded the old system long ago. It is decidedly discouraging that impractical reformers should spend so much time trying to regulate the methods and practices of others.



GRAIN ELEVATOR MEN who persist in giving free storage to farmer patrons will find much bearing on this practice in this number of the Journal, but nothing of deeper interest or more value than the letter from Orange City, Iowa, attorneys who defended John Folger in his recent trial for embezzlement.

CREDITORS of the "Consolidated Grain Exchange" of Richmond, Ky., are making anxious inquiries as to the whereabouts of the officer who pays the bills. Although unknown in Richmond, this great organization has been carrying advertisements in distant newspapers and doubtless offered "Market advice that could be depended upon" at half price.

FIRE BARRELS in the cupola of the Farmers Elevator at Grand Ridge, Ill., saved an elevator and a large quantity of grain, recently when the blaze caused by friction from a slipping belt burst through the cupola walls just as a neighborhood movie turned its crowds out on the street. The rush of willing workers to the elevator, combined with the ready supply of water, saved the plant and the manager was glad to write another testimonial to the advantages of the simple little barrel and bucket.

FIRE MARSHALS of the spring wheat states have been much busier than usual with grain elevator fires during the present year and sad to relate they have unearthed incendiarism at several points where it was not suspected. Covering up shortages by burning the elevator can no longer be indulged in to the advantage or profit of the operators. The fire marshals of these states are watching all elevator fires with a greater vigilance than ever and carefully investigating their causes much to the consternation of the guilty pyromaniacs.

PROCEDURE before the Interstate Commerce Commission needs to be simplified in order to obtain speedier decisions. In July, 1925, an examiner of the Commission heard the application of certain railroads to build extensions in the plains of South Texas. Altho a year and a half has passed, no decision has been rendered. In the meantime the roads could have been laid and many grain elevators built along the lines. The people there are still clamoring for the railroad facilities. This is not the fault of the present personnel of the Commission, but of the system. Why travel all the way to Washington to decide a local question?

A MONTANA SHIPPER writes, "We never detect cars leaking grain here, but the destination weights on our own shipments prove that they are always short when they arrive at destination." Shippers suffering continuously from shortages should take up the matter with their carrier with the view to detecting the exact cause of the loss in order that steps may be taken to prevent its recurrence. Many shippers are now cooping cars so carefully and lining them so thoroughly with paper that a shortage seldom occurs. A shortage of reports to our "Leaking in Transit" column proves conclusively that not only are the shippers exercising greater care than formerly, but the carriers are providing better equipment.

NORTH DAKOTA has been weeping and wailing over the large monthly losses incurred as the result of its venture into the milling business, but henceforth they will snarl and grit their teeth, for the Governor has just issued a statement to the effect that the plant for which the state paid \$3,044,000 is not worth one-half that sum. The experience of North Dakota does not vary much from the experiences of other governments which have attempted to conduct a business.

GRAIN DEALERS whose elevators have been wrecked by derailed trains should report particulars so that a full list of all these accidents may be compiled for the benefit of other owners of elevators located on the railroad right-of-way. Each year many grain dealers move their elevators off right-of-way so as to be free from railway ground leases and railway domination. The experience of Mr. Hillmer whose letter is published in this number is somewhat different from many other elevator men, who are still wishing that they could collect damages for losses caused by derailed trains.

#### Drafts "for the Collection Only."

Various schemes for safeguarding funds collected for shippers against this failure of banks in the chain of intermediaries have been suggested; but none will be effective as long as the drawer of checks in payment places himself in the position of a depositor. The responsibility is on the drawer of the check.

In *Larabee Flour Mills v. First Nat. Bank of Henryetta* the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that the drawer of the check was entitled to no preference in a payment on a draft taken up by him. 13 Fed. (2d) 330.

One way to avoid loss thru failure of the bank is shown by the decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas in *Bowen-Oglesby Milling Co. v. Hall*, published in the Journal March 25, page 364. The court said the buyer was responsible if the shipper made the shipment pursuant to a written order making buyer responsible for final payment if he designates bank thru which draft was to be presented.

The shipper is entitled to payment. Let the buyer guarantee the payment.

#### Fewer Grades Might Encourage Better Production.

Simplification of business through a reduction in the number of lines offered is said to have saved the manufacturers of this country upwards of six hundred million dollars. The manager of the Dept. of Manufacture of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, waxed enthusiastic over the saving effected. Grain elevator operators thruout the land and especially those who have less than 1,000 bins in their elevators will be delighted when this champion of simplicity induces the Sec'y of Agriculture to effect a material reduction in the number of grades for grain. As it is now, many large bins are often tied up because the elevator operator has but one car load of a given grade, yet he is forced to keep that car load separate from the others in order that the load may be inspected out as the licensed inspectors graded it in. If all of the poorer grain was placed in

one low grade and given a heavy discount, growers would make a more vigorous and more intelligent effort to produce and market grain of uniform quality.

#### Free Storage Fast Losing Friends.

Several grain elevator operators who, thinking to favor their farmer patrons gave free storage for their grain until they desired to sell it, have been successfully prosecuted for embezzlement, so the only safe course for the country elevator operator to pursue is to refuse to store any grain, as many dealers do now, or else refuse to store farmers grain except that a signed contract be entered into giving the elevator operator the right to ship out the grain for his own account at any time the market or the congested condition of his elevator makes it desirable for him to do so. With such a contract on file the elevator operator will be free from danger of any future prosecution for embezzlement of the grain stored.

It is the prevailing conviction that the farmer would be much better off if he would hold his grain on the farm out of sight until he is ready to market it, then the central markets will be free from the depressing influence of the farmer's stored grain because it will not be reported in the world's stocks of supplies and buyers will not know of its existence.

As is reflected by the letters published elsewhere in this number, many conservative country elevator men have long since stopped storing grain for farmers either free or for pay, and all such are relieved of temptation to ship out or sell grain which does not belong to them. Those who do ship grain of farmer patrons, stored in their elevator, are taking long chances of being whipsawed between the future and the cash market when the farmer expresses a willingness to sell.

As is pointed out by several of our correspondents in this number, the continuance of this bad practice is traceable direct to unreasonable competition. Giving free storage is just one more way of trying to gain an advantage over one's competitors and oftener results in loss rather than gain. Giving free storage is one of the vicious practices long prevalent in the trade, which is bad enough in itself to justify iron-clad agreements against it, but worse still, it invariably proves but a stepping stone to cut-throat competition and the disruption of the local and the nearby markets.

Every grain dealer who continues the practice admits that it invariably leads to unprofitable business, yet the majority of the dealers have not sufficient backbone to hold out against this old time business wrecker and meet every request with a firm "NO!" If the farmer insists upon speculating with his grain, the only safe place for him to operate is on his own farm, then if the market goes down he still has his grain and can hold it until the market price harmonizes with his bull sentiments.

At best it is not fair that the country elevator man should be made to suffer from trying to accommodate his farmer patrons. Experience has proved that many of them will suffer severely if they give free storage, hence the only safe way to insure protection from prosecution for embezzlement is to refuse to store any grain. Will you do it?



## The New McNary-Haugen Bill.

Senator McNary's bill for an "Agricultural Surplus Control Act," published elsewhere in this number, was introduced in an atmosphere somewhat chillier than that which welcomed its predecessors.

Chairman Haugen of the House Com'ite declared that he wishes to study it before he gives any expression. Others in Congress are gingerly in taking a position on the bill. The problem for them is not how to benefit the farmer, but how can they gain for themselves some political capital out of farm relief. More than that, the Congressmen fear that committing themselves on price fixing and farm subsidy may imperil their political fortunes.

The new bill itself is a backing down by the price fixing forces. Instead of creating a government board to set the price, as in the measure of two years ago, the new bill delegates all this as well as the responsibility for failure upon the co-operative organizations who have conferred upon them the privilege of compulsory pooling.

Any agricultural commodity other than the five named may be subjected to the "Act" upon application by the Board to Congress.

The method of appointing the Farm Board is so complicated as to assure dissension in that body; and it further provides that an operating period in respect of any basic commodity can only be declared if in addition to the majority of the Board, members representing the land bank districts which in the aggregate produced more than 50 per cent of the commodity, vote in favor thereof. Thus a minority holds a veto power over the majority. Two members from the land bank districts in which cotton is produced could prevent an operating period in cotton and three districts could prevent an operating period in wheat. In fact, the organization closely copies the economic soviets of Russia.

The amount of the equalization tax is not set by the law, but is left to the discretion of the Board, which also has discretion to decide whether the fee shall be paid by the grain buyer, the miller or the baker. The tax, of course, comes out of the farmer, tho the bill carefully avoids informing him of the fact.

The bill also avoids calling the "fee" a "tax," which it is in fact. One reason, aside from not letting the farmer know he is to be the real burden bearer, is that such a tax is unconstitutional, not being imposed for revenue. Neither has Congress authority to delegate the power to impose a tax and to fix the amount thereof.

This bill represents the matured judgment of farm relief advocates as to the utmost that can be expected from Congress, but good observers believe the bill can not muster enough votes to pass before the short session comes to an end.

## Rules of Board of Trade Binding on Customers.

W. A. Thomson of Louisville, Ky., bought 10,000 bus. of corn for July delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade in May, 1917. Before the contract matured the Board of Trade, under the exigencies of war, declared the trading would cease July 5, and a com'ite fixed the settlement price at \$1.65.

Thomson was dissatisfied. He did not want the money representing the difference between that price and the price he paid, \$1.57½. He wanted the corn delivered to him. He brot suit to recover damages of \$15,588.50, and was given judgment in both the municipal and appellate courts. The Illinois State Supreme Court reversed this.

Now the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the state supreme court, holding that the directors of the Board of Trade were within their powers and that a customer trades subject to the rules.

## Collecting Undercharge From Consignee.

The question whether one receiving goods from a carrier can be held for the freight charges is still being decided variously by the courts.

The court of appeals of Alabama said: "It seems clearly to be the law in this state that where one is known to be acting in a representative capacity in contracting with another, such an one may not be held individually liable upon the contract."

The foregoing statement is not only the law of Alabama, but expresses a principle that should be applicable generally. Yet the Supreme Court of Alabama reversed the decision of the court of appeals and gave the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. judgment against A. N. Chappell & Co. for an undercharge on an interstate shipment.

The federal cases, based on the language of the B/L, were taken by the Supreme Court of the state as authority, which suggests that the clause in the B/L requiring freight to be paid either by consignor or consignee needs clarification, to provide that the freight shall be paid by either "consignor or owner."

Such a change in the B/L would prevent the carrier from trying to collect freight from a person not an owner of the property and not interested in the transportation, such as a commission merchant, grain receiver, or one who does not become the owner until the transportation has terminated.

The unsatisfactory status of the law is leading to clashes between the carriers and the shippers. At the recent meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League it was decided to put up to the Interstate Commerce Commission the matter of the carriers' refusal to sign Bs/L indorsed as prepaid without recourse, the unfair position of the railroad companies being sustained by the clause in the B/L allowing claim for charges to be made against consignor or consignee.

The Chappell case was decided Sept. 7, 1926, and is reported in 109 Southern Reporter 573, 574.

## Death of Edward Bingham.

In the death of Edward H. Bingham at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Dec. 17, the grain business loses one of its most earnest workers.

Mr. Bingham had been in failing health for two years due to intestinal disorders. He had undergone a successful operation at the Mayo Hospital, but the disease found new centers and two other operations had been performed. Mr. Bingham was a resident of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and was a member of the Board of Trade. He was a successful business man and a public spirited citizen. He was a member of the Board of Trade and was a successful business man. He was a member of the Board of Trade and was a successful business man.

The Bank of Hamlet deposited the amount in its general fund, and, thru its assistant cashier, issued to Pine Hall Brick Co. checks for the amount of said drafts. One of these checks was drawn on the American Trust Co. of Charlotte, and the other on the American National Bank of Richmond, and at the time the cashier of the Bank of Hamlet issued said checks to the Pine Hall Brick Co. the Bank of Hamlet had sufficient deposit to its credit in the banks upon which said checks were drawn to pay said checks. The Pine Hall Brick Co. deposited said checks for collection, and, before collection could be made, the Bank of Hamlet was placed in the hands of a receiver.

The Pine Hall Brick Co. filed a claim with the receiver, claiming a preference by reason of the fact that the item was sent to the Bank of Hamlet for "collection only," and title to said fund therefore did not pass to the bank.

All parties having agreed upon the statement of facts Judge Schenck of the Superior Court of Richmond County, North Carolina, relying upon the decision in the case of the Corporation Commission v. Bank in 50 S. E. 308, gave his opinion that "the claim of the plaintiff is not entitled to a preference over general creditors of the Bank of Hamlet. It is therefore considered, ordered, and adjudged that the defendants paying claim pro rata with the other claims of general creditors of the Bank of Hamlet."

This decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Nov. 17, 1926, stating that "The judgment of the court was correct. The case of Corporation Commission v. Bank, 137 N. C. 697, 50 S. E. 308, is decisive of all questions presented by this record."—135 S. E. Rep. 342.

## Bill to Cancel Tax on Futures.

Mr. Garner of Texas on Dec. 8 introduced in the House a bill, H. R. 14570, reducing the corporation taxes and, incidentally, repealing "Subdivision 4 of Schedule A of Title VIII, the stamp tax on sales of produce on exchanges."

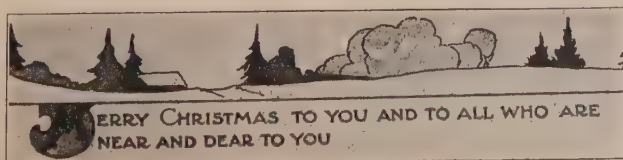
## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

P. R. R. 59160 was found leaking oats at both side doors, in the Undercliff Yards at Cincinnati, O., on Dec. 8.—J. A. Hallam, chief inspector and weighmaster, Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

C. & N. W. car No. 79054 passed thru Moweaqua, Ill., sound-bound on Oct. 20th leaking yellow corn at end and side of car. Repaired leaks as best I could.—C. A. Stout, mgr., Moweaqua Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.





GRAIN ELEVATOR MEN who persist in giving free storage to farmer patrons will find much bearing on this practice in this number of the Journal, but nothing of deeper interest or more value than the letter from Orange City, Iowa, attorneys who defended John Folger in his recent trial for embezzlement.

## Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### What Constitutes a Carload?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* When a contract for the sale of a carload of corn fails to specify the size of car what rule governs the quantity?—Henry Rang & Co., Chicago, Ill.

**Ans.:** Paragraph 338 of the Rules of the Chicago Board of Trade provides that "Unless otherwise agreed a carload of corn shall be understood to contain 1,200 bus."

Rule 32 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n provides that "When grain is sold by carload and no size car is specified, the seller shall have the privilege of loading 80,000 to 88,000 lbs. of shelled corn."

Under the National rule in case of default if no size car is specified a carload of shelled corn shall be 84,000 lbs.

Rule 339 of the Chicago Board provides that "Where the subject of the sale is the contents of a car the entire load shall constitute a proper delivery."

There is a difference between 80,000 and the 67,200 lbs. called for by the Chicago rule, and the application would be determined by whether the parties understood Chicago or National rules were to govern.

### Capacity of Bin?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Given a bin which will hold 20,000 bus. of 60-lb. wheat, how many bushels of shelled corn can be placed in the same bin?

Any light the Journal can give us on computing capacities will be appreciated—R. C. M.

**Ans.:** A bushel contains 2,150.42 cubic inches, and theoretically 60 lbs. of wheat just fills that space. Theoretically, also, 56 lbs. of shelled corn fills the same space. Practically, the quantity will vary with the density of the wheat or corn, as indicated by the test weight per bushel. Therefore more or less than 20,000 bus., or 1,120,000 lbs. of corn can be placed in the space occupied by 1,200,000 lbs. of wheat.

J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster, Chicago, states that "Wheat testing about 57 pounds to the bushel will take up the room of a measured bushel in the average bin and corn testing between 53 and 54 pounds will occupy the same space. Wheat testing 60 pounds to the bushel would run about 1 1/20 weight bushel to one measure bushel. From the above one can easily see that the test weight of the grain is a very important factor."

### What Is Fair Rental?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I was glad to read in last issue of the Journal on the subject of rent on elevator sites on the railroad. If the owner at Harpster is kicking on \$29 we have some right to kick on \$25 for our coal shed, which occupies a space of 16x70 ft., and \$25 for the elevator and office, which is 28x156 ft. What would be a fair rent on this ground?—Weedman Grain & Coal Co., Weedman, Ill.

**Ans.:** It is generally conceded that the railroad company should be satisfied with rental equivalent to 6% on the fair valuation of the ground actually occupied. Rentals for track frontage are not to be considered.

It is conceded that the transfer price of the ground nearby helps to establish the fair valuation of the railroad's right of way.

The experiences of many different dealers are that, while the railroads invariably start out

with a very extortionate demand they are content to accept a much lower price and we feel certain that you are now paying at least twice as much as you should pay.

### High and Low on May Wheat?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* What has been the high and low on the present May wheat?—Tyler Grain Co., Wooster, O.

**Ans.:** Chicago May wheat sold high Oct. 23 at 150¢ and low Nov. 19 at 136 1/4¢.

### Manufacturer of Alfalmo?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Can the Journal tell us who is the manufacturer of Alfalmo, which is an alfalfa meal treated with molasses?—Keith Milling Co., Canton, O.

**Ans.:** "Alfalmo" was used as a trade mark by the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., now out of business.

### Decision on Drafts for Collection?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* In reading the Journal for Nov. 25 we note with a great deal of interest the note about drafts in the editorial column.

What are the decisions which have upheld this draft notation and what is the address of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, so that we can make direct inquiry?—D. O. Milligan, sec'y Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

**Ans.:** The decision cited by the feed manufacturers ass'n is Kansas Flour Mills Co. v. New State Bank of Woodward, given June 15, 1926.

E. P. MacNichol, Memphis, Tenn., is sec'y of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Also read "Letter" on page 678 of Dec. 10 number, from Vice Pres. Dunn of the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation.

Also read the decision elsewhere in this number of the Journal nullifying the stamping of the draft "For collection only."

### Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 25-27. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at Fort Dodge.

Feb. 8-10. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Jacksonville.

Feb. 10. Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n at Minneapolis.

Feb. 15-17. Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of Minnesota at West Hotel, Minneapolis.

Feb. 22-23. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants mid-winter convention at Binghamton, N. Y.

Feb. 23-24. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Indianapolis.

Mar. 1-3. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, North Dakota, at Minot.

Mar. 22-23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Missouri at Kansas City.

Mar. 24-25. Co-operative Elevator Men's Ass'n of Oklahoma at Enid.

Mar. 29-31. Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas at Hutchinson.

Oct. 10-12. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Omaha.

### Will Continue Rust Fight.

The 5th annual conference of the Ass'n for Prevention of Grain Rust was held at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., on Dec. 7, with representatives from 13 states present. Resolutions were adopted calling on state legislatures and on Congress to renew appropriations for the campaign to eradicate the barberry plant.

Among the speakers at the conference was C. R. Ball, in charge of the division of cereal crops and diseases, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Dr. E. C. Stakman, of the University of Minnesota; C. F. Monroe, of the North Dakota State College; F. D. Klem, Nebraska Agricultural College; Franklin M. Crosby and Ralph Budd.

Donald G. Fletcher was re-elected sec'y of the ass'n. Theodore Christianson was elected pres.

Dr. Ball outlined the government policy in fighting rust. He said his division would continue to "stick to the bush" as long as present progress continues. It was estimated that 5 years of the present intensive program is needed and then another 5 years of less intensive work.

### Demand Reduction in Corporation Income Tax.

A demand for the early reduction of taxation equal to the annual surplus produced under present law was declared today by the Board of Directors, meeting in Washington, to be the official position of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. With this was coupled the further demand that a large portion of the surplus should be applied to the reduction of the corporation income tax.

By this declaration the National Chamber is placed in the position of virtually taking issue with the Treasury Department and the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, in asserting that tax reduction should be undertaken at once to the extent of removing the inequality that bears most heavily upon corporate business. At the same time the warning was sounded that the corporation tax rate will be automatically stepped up to 13 1/2 per cent on January 1 and will apply to earnings of 1926, thus increasing the burden on business to raise still more revenue in the face of a mounting surplus.

At the same meeting of the Board the Chamber's Committee on taxation reported unanimously that it believes that "for the present all payments made by foreign governments to the United States on account of both principal and interest of their debts should be applied to the retirement of the national public debt."

"While practical conditions may not at present permit an immediate general revision of the revenue law, no such general revision will be necessary to bring into more equitable relation with other taxes the levy which is now most out of line, namely the corporate income tax, since this may be adjusted by the simple process of changing the rate in the existing statute."

"The estimated surplus for the fiscal year is sufficient to permit of an immediate reduction to 10 per cent. Next year, if this particular provision of the revenue act is not changed, corporations must pay at the rate of 13 1/2 per cent on income, thus further increasing the present burden of taxation and paying into the Treasury still larger sums which are not necessary to meet the current expenses of government."

"At the present time," the report adds, "the majority of those paying individual income taxes pay at the minimum rate of 1 1/2 per cent, yet these numerous taxpayers are assessed at the rate of 13 per cent on all income received from corporations in the form of dividends."

"Since the corporations must earn and provide a large proportion of individual income upon which the personal income tax is based, the proper adjustment of the corporation tax is of essential importance. It is manifest that a burdensome levy on the sources of production must inevitably discourage enterprise and business expansion and result in the curtailment of earnings."

Washington, D. C.—Erection and operation of storage elevators at rail crossings in the upper Mississippi Valley to work in conjunction with the Government Barge Line is urged by Representative F. D. Letts as a farm relief measure. His action follows a resolution adopted by the Mississippi Valley Ass'n at its convention Nov. 23. The resolution is given in detail on page 682 of the *Grain Dealers Journal* for Dec. 10.



## Nothing Dark in the Agricultural Outlook.

BY JOHN A. BUNNELL

(President Chicago Board of Trade.)

A single dark spot clouds the horizon of prosperity. It represents a part of agriculture. But this dark spot has been so enormously magnified that the public is left wondering whether or not agriculture is an utter wreck.

Brushing aside the gloomy pictures conjured up by some farm leaders, it is easy to find indisputable facts that are in no way disturbing. These facts show that agriculture as a whole is not in distress. Moreover, an unbiased survey of the farm problem will convince the open-minded man that the outlook for agriculture in America during the next decade is one worthy of optimism.

A section of the corn belt has suffered from a surplus, and the noise of the self-appointed spokesman has caused widespread confusion, some political disturbance, and has tended to churn the channels of commerce through which the crops must pass. This has in no sense benefited the farmer. The corn growers' woes have been magnified out of all proportion to the facts. Consequently a psychological condition has been created which discourages rather than encourages investment and, incidentally, depresses land values as well as crop prices.

General underlying conditions in the corn belt, if we are to accept the reports of the Department of Agriculture, are better than last year. During the autumn and early winter corn prices were slightly higher, but still low enough to encourage feeders. Hog prices have been relatively high and reports have indicated a materially larger crop of pigs in prospect.

The small 1925 crop of hogs, now in pack, cost the packers nearly \$1,200,000,000 and it brought producers more money than any year except the wartime inflation years. Measured in terms of corn prices during the marketing season it was probably the most profitable ever marketed.

Turning from corn to cotton we find the situation somewhat more unpleasant. Cotton has been aptly termed "the misery crop." For many years it has been obvious that the cotton grower should mend his ways. This can be done by diversification. For four years cotton growers have been making the mistake that other producers make when business is profitable; they steadily increased production, and have turned out more than 52,000,000 bales in four years. In forty consecutive months the average farm prices of cotton never sunk below 20 cents a pound. Much of that time it was higher. The prosperity was too great and growers increased their acreage from 30,000,000 in 1921 to 47,653,000 acres this year. In that brief statement lies the whole story of the cotton farmer's trouble.

A temporary "swearing off" of excessive production will be but a temporary remedy. Something more fundamental is necessary. The ridiculous game of chasing prices with acreage and producing more of a commodity than the world can use should be stopped. Price fixing, governmental subsidy, nor any other artificial makeshift can do more than postpone steps necessary for a permanent solution. This year cotton farmers produced by far the biggest crop in history on top of two enormous crops of the preceding two years.

An interesting sidelight is the fact that in spite of lower cotton prices, Texas is expected to produce more than \$1,000,000,000 in agricultural products this year, a gain of about 10 per cent.

Wheat has been somewhat lower in price than a year ago. But it should be remembered that as the wheat crop is about 178,000,000 bushels larger than last year, the total return to American growers has been larger.

Corn and oats up to early winter ranged about 5 cents above last year's price in the Chicago market. These crops have been slightly smaller.

Livestock on the western ranges went into the winter in fine shape, with only a few exceptions in scattered localities. Prices of sheep have been firm, while returns on wool have been such as to indicate good conditions.

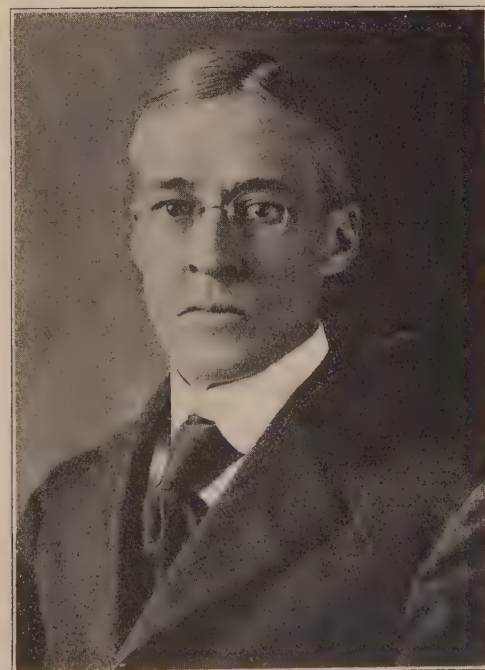
Harvesting is practically completed in all crops and from the standpoint of output the showing is very satisfactory. The department of agriculture recently estimated a 3.4 per cent gain in volume over a year ago. The gross financial returns to agriculture probably will not be far from last year's figures.

Quite likely strong efforts will be made in Congress for legislation that would increase the price of corn and cotton. In such price-fixing legislation, by which agriculture would be expected to lift itself by its own bootstraps, a most unhealthy situation would be created and eventually would react upon the farmer in a drastic and unpleasant manner. Excessive production cannot be corrected by any price-fixing scheme. Just as the solution of the cotton grower's problem rests upon diversification of his crops, so the problem of the corn or wheat grower rests with mixed farming. A long, hard lesson has proved that over-production and low prices go hand in hand, save in those very rare instances where the outside world clamors for our produce because of their own deficient crops.

Legislation never has and never will change economic laws and our agricultural problem can better be corrected by sound advice of disinterested economists than by the dangerous tinkering of theorists. Certainly there is nothing dark in the future outlook of American agriculture as a whole.

**The East Michigan Bean Dealers Ass'n** held a meeting at Marlette on Dec. 9. J. W. Wilson, pres., presided. Among the speakers were Richard Pierce, Port Huron; Gus Marotzke, Sebawaing; Joe Frutchey, Saginaw; Albert Riedel, Saginaw; Lloyd Wolfe, Sandusky, and Howard Kittle, Saginaw.

**Washington, D. C.**—A resolution has been introduced in the house by Representative White to prohibit issuance of new broadcasting licenses pending the passage and operation of permanent radio control legislation. This resolution excepts only the renewal of licenses now in effect. It is designed to bridge the chaotic gap which must result whether the house and senate conferees agree on a compromise radio bill or not.



Edward Bingham. Cedar Rapids, Ia., Deceased.

## Death of Edward Bingham.

In the death of Edward H. Bingham at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Dec. 17, the grain business loses one of its most earnest workers.

Mr. Bingham had been in failing health for two years due to intestinal disorders. He had undergone a successful operation at the Mayo Hospital, but the disease found new centers and two other operations had been performed.

At times he was in great pain which he bore uncomplainingly.

He was born in 1874 at East Orange, N. J., the son of David Bingham, for many years a grain dealer and member of the New York Produce Exchange. His father retired many years ago and devoted himself to his banking interests, and is now dead.

Edward went to Chicago about 1898 in the Chicago office of Otto E. Lohrke & Co., of New York. Several years later he went with Parker & Graff, at Chicago. In October, 1920, he left Parker & Graff to become manager of the grain department of Penick & Ford, Ltd., large consumers of corn in the glucose sugar works at Cedar Rapids, Ia., to which place he removed from his home at Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago. His judgment was found to be so good in matters financial that the firm made him manager also of its credit department.

Several years ago he traveled thru the Argentine Republic conducting an investigation into the grain business there as bearing on the advisability of the construction of glucose factories by the Corn Products Refining Co.

His thoro knowledge of trade customs and keen study of trade rules made his opinion sought after by disputants. In contracts specifying that each was to appoint an arbitrator, and those the third, it sometimes happened that when one of the parties found that Mr. Bingham had been chosen he would not name a representative, in his confidence that Mr. Bingham would give him a square deal. He has been a member of the arbitration committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, and at the time of his death was chairman of Arbitration Committee No. 2 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n.

"He was the best all around cash grain man I ever knew" says Frank G. Coe of the Corn Products Refining Co.

Mr. Bingham was married to Miss Charlotte Rockwell of a prominent Hyde Park family and had an interesting family of children in whose companionship he found his pleasure. His association with the young people gave him an optimistic and youthful outlook that did not comport with his years. His daughter Mary is teaching at Cedar Rapids, David is attending Coe College at Cedar Rapids; Rockwell, the youngest, is attending high school, while Harold, the oldest, is employed at Chicago.

**Green fodder for live stock** can be preserved for an indefinite time by a process devised by Chas. Ereky, formerly food minister of Hungary. The pulp crushed from the green plant is mixed with cornmeal or bran to form a dough, which is made into cakes and dried in the air. The finished product occupies only one-tenth the space of loose hay. Its feeding value is superior.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Senate has passed the Rivers & Harbors bill by a large majority. It authorizes the expenditure of \$75,000,000 in improvement work to make middle western waterways navigable. The Illinois river item provides for a 9-foot channel from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois river at a cost of \$3,500,000, one of the important links in the Lakes to the Gulf waterway. Authorization of an expenditure of \$12,000,000 was made for beginning the improvement of the Missouri river between Kansas City and Sioux City. At least 50% of the work provided for in the amended bill is useless and will help no one.



## Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

### Helps to Protect Against Liens.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Readers of the Grain Dealers Journal might be interested in our efforts to protect our company against tenants who have not paid their rent or others who are selling grain covered by a chattel mortgage or lien of some character. We print on the face of our checks and above our signature, "For \_\_\_\_\_, not subject to landlords' rental, chattel mortgage or doubt of ownership."

We appreciate that this does not relieve us from any lien on the grain purchased, but it helps to establish our standing as an innocent purchaser. When the party to whom we issue the check endorses it and obtains money on it, he does so by misrepresentation and fraud and of course becomes liable for prosecution for a criminal offense. The clause helps to protect as it causes the unlawful seller of the grain to hesitate to endorse the check having statement printed on its face as quoted above.

Of course any elevator man could use a rubber stamp to print the same statement or something similar on his checks with equal force. We think it has proved a profitable precaution. —T. A. Strid, Mgr., Farmers Elevator Co., Superior, Iowa.

### Opposed to Forced Change in Weights and Measures

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The so-called "Modern Method of Measurement" will be forced on the people if Britten's Metric Bill, H. R. No. 10, becomes a law. The metric system may be quite all right—but we can see no great advantage in legislating the change.

The printed broadcast prepared by the Hon. Fred A. Britten mentions a galaxy of big men behind the bill, such as: General Pershing, Thos. A. Edison, Sam Vaulain (Baldwin Locomotive), Henry Ford, John Bassett Moore, Chas. W. Eliot, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Dr. Chas. H. Mayo and many others.

Not a single name mentioned in the entire book has any particular selling problem that necessitates the use of weights and measurements. He could no doubt have included in the booklet the name of every school teacher, lawyer, doctor, actor, clergy, etc., in the country. But the men doing the weighing, such as the business man and manufacturer, the large and small dealers in produce, grain, flour, meats, grocers, and farmers, would voice a decided protest against such a change.

Millions of scales would have to be changed or discarded. Billions of packages, sacks, containers, etc., would be changed. Look at the number of printed formulas that would have to be recreated.

The loss, the cost of replacement, the confusion would run into terrible totals. And for what? To make a change. Some pet hobby—to legislate!

But the main thought in our mind is (even granting that the change is a good thing) that the medium and little sized business man of this country today has about all the burden he can carry in the way of heavy taxes and inefficient labor. And any legislation that adds to the burden in the way of expense, change and confusion, is bad legislation. One can have too much, even of a good thing, and right now business is staggering under just that condition.

The talk about export business being increased is idle. We do some exporting to the

Southern Hemisphere. Those orders are figured to the specifications and requirements of the buyers. Exporters and importers, either of this country or other countries, are usually men of such calibre who can figure to a common base. Export packages are going out every day from all the ports of this country marked in kilos, etc.

To make such legislation at this time would, in our judgment, be equally as unfortunate as to legislate a change in our spoken language to meet the export demand of other countries or the change in our settlement base of American dollars to francs, marks, crowns, drachma or liras.

The great need of the business men of this country today is not change but rest. Rest from the thousand bureaus of uplift, reform, guidance, charities, service clubs, labor unions, inspectors, and all their relations.—Yours truly, Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

### Settled With Railroad for Half Damage to Wrecked Elevator.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I was much interested by your recital of the three elevators wrecked by derailed trains, in your Ask-Ans. Department in the Journal for November 25th.

One serious accident which occurred at German Valley, Illinois, on the Chicago & Great Western Railway, you omitted. This accident occurred in February of 1907.

The Great Western mail train, west bound, was passing through German Valley at about five in the morning and left the main track at a point east of our elevator and ran along the side track until it struck a small grain elevator of ours, with the result that the posts on the railroad side of the house were knocked out. The mail car ran onto the working floor of the house; the baggage car following went off to the other side across the main track. When the mail car struck the elevator, it caused about twelve thousand bushels of oats to run out and bury the car. A great deal of the grain ran out on the track and when the passenger cars ran into this pile of grain they stopped.

We were occupying this ground under the usual railroad lease, under which we assumed all risk or, in other words, any damage done to our property in the operation of trains would have to be borne by us. We endeavored to persuade the Great Western officials at St. Paul that they should restore our property and not make us stand the loss, but this they refused to do. We made very little progress in our several interviews but learned that the railroad would have to bear any damage that was done after the train struck the elevator.

The mail car which ran onto the 'working floor was buried with grain, containing the bodies of three mail clerks. The house was still standing, but it looked as though it might fall over onto the track at any time. Along in the afternoon of the day on which the wreck occurred, the coroner demanded of the railroad people that they move the car and uncover the bodies of the dead. In order to do this, the wrecking crew pulled the elevator down and then pulled out the mail coach and recovered the bodies.

Our claim against the railroad began when they pulled the elevator down and the question was how much damage had been done to the elevator. It was never settled, for contractors who made the estimates for us said that it would cost about a thousand dollars or less to restore the building. The railroad company claimed that the elevator was practically a wreck when they touched it. They were wrong, of course, but we didn't want to go to law and, after several conferences, decided to compromise. The company agreed and did pay our loss on grain in full. We picked up the grain, shipped it to a cleaning house in Chicago and sold it as salvage. We rendered a bill to the railroad company for the entire

amount less the amount received as salvaged grain.

In settling the loss on the building, we claimed around \$6,000 and got about half that amount. We took counsel with some well posted lawyers in Chicago and were told that the railroad lease was, without question, binding though it had never been tried out in the State of Illinois. It had gone to the Supreme Court in other states and decisions had been in favor of the railroad company. After getting this opinion, we determined to make the best settlement possible, and our experience later led us to believe that we were wise in making settlement.—The H. A. Hillmer Co., H. A. Hillmer, Freeport, Ill.

### Grain Taken in for Free Storage Is a Sale Not a Bailment.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The Supreme Court's decision in the case of the State v. John Folger was certainly a miscarriage of justice. The trial court should never have let the case go to the jury, for the reason that there is practically no dispute whatever as to the facts in the case. The court considered that the jury was entitled to pass on the question as to what Mr. Boever's understanding of the facts of the case were. We think this is a fundamental and gross error. Mr. Boever was not on trial. The criminality or lack of criminality should be determined by what the defendant's understanding of the facts is, as it is the mental attitude of the defendant which makes the act a crime or not. The court should never have permitted the jury to pass on the question as to whether the transaction constituted this grain storage a *bailment* or a *sale*. No matter what Mr. Boever thought about the deal, the transaction was clearly and unequivocally a present *sale* with provision for future settlement and determination of the amount to be paid.

The fundamental viciousness of allowing the jury to determine the question whether the transaction constituted a bailment or a sale lies in the fact that it permits the jury to *create the crime*. In no system of jurisprudence in this or any other country we know of can a jury create the crime. Crimes are defined by the supreme power in the land, usually the legislature; but by allowing the jury to say whether the transaction was a bailment or a sale, the court permitted the jury, *first* to create and define the offense, and then to find whether the defendant was guilty of the same. This is a situation which should be intolerable under any system of jurisprudence.

A motion for rehearing is pending in this case before the Supreme Court. The opinion as rendered disposes of the matter in such a perfunctory way, however, that it does not show much of a disposition on the part of the Supreme Court to consider the matter on its legal merits. I personally think that they have attached too much importance to the somewhat evasive answers which Mr. Folger made to Mr. Boever when Boever told him he wanted to sell the grain and Folger told him all right he would sell it and get the returns on the sale within a short time, and then later informed Boever that the returns had not been received. Folger should have told him the true situation at once, but we cannot see that that fact is sufficient to overthrow the legal effect of the transaction as same was originally consummated when the grain was delivered to Folger by Boever.

We quite agree that this decision places the grain dealers of this state in a precarious position. The practice of receiving grain "for storage" has been a general one and the results of such transactions have generally been by the trade considered to have been well fixed. This decision, however, places every grain dealer at the mercy of the party who has left the grain with him.

I have recommended to several of the grain dealers for whom we have acted as counsel,



that hereafter when they issue their weight tickets for grain on which the seller wants to make a settlement in the future, they stamp on the ticket a provision somewhat as follows:

Accepted as stored grain for future settlement, in accordance with regulations posted on display in our office, the conditions of which are accepted and agreed to by the acceptance of this weight ticket.

Then the grain men should post in their office, where the public can see it, a clear statement of the conditions attached to the stored grain arrangement as same are understood by the trade, to wit: that, "property and title to the grain pass at once to the grain dealer, together with immediate right of sale and shipment; that settlement for the grain is to be made at such time as the seller may choose, settlement to be made at the market price at date of settlement, less a carrying charge of one cent a month from date of delivery to date of settlement."

If the dealer is carrying insurance on all his grain, which is usually the case, the regulations can be added to the posted regulations setting out that the grain is in fact insured by the grain dealer for his own benefit.—Very truly, Van Oosterhout & Kolyn, by Andrew J. Kolyn, Orange City, Ia.

## Tolerance Bulletin Withdrawn.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* At the hearing by the Southwestern Freight Bureau at St. Louis I objected to the docket as a whole.

I felt that the definition of tolerance as outlined would be used in handling claims, especially if it was carried in the published tariffs of the carriers.

Of course, I could not concur in the scale deductions, as the commodity tolerance was the limit which we were willing to concede for the prompt settlement of claims.

I also felt that no mention having been made of how claims would be settled, when grain was weighed over automatic scales, and if I construed the bulletin correctly, it would mean that all claims where grain was weighed over automatic scales, payment would be refused, because of the lack of tariff authority, and that would mean that a great many country elevators and mills, whose weights, altho weighed over automatic scale, would be correct, would be compelled to go into court and prove that their weights were accurate, and which would make it a very expensive proposition for grain shippers, and in the majority of cases the shipper would absorb his loss rather than to sue for his claim, on account of the expense which he would incur through suit.

I beg to advise that both the Western Trunk Line Committee and the Southwestern Freight Bureau have withdrawn this Tolerance Bulletin, and I doubt whether any further effort will be made by the carriers along this line, at least, I hope so.—Henry L. Goemann, chairman transportation com'te, Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, O.

A meeting of the Thumb Bean Men's Ass'n at Sebawaing, Mich., attended by 42 members of the organization, went on record as favoring an increased tariff on foreign beans. It declared that Japanese beans are being offered on the American market cheaper than the American farmer can raise them. Elevator men were urged to write their congressmen.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Peter J. Lux, who won the corn sweepstakes at the International Hay & Grain Show for the 3rd time with this year's exhibit, showed 10 ears that came from a 22-acre field, yielding 94 bus. to the acre. The sample was selected from 10,000 ears taken from the field before the middle of November. Each ear measured 10½ inches in length, 7¼ inches in circumference, weighed 25 ounces, and bore 20 rows of kernels. Evidently he finds most profit by cultivating his farm intensively.

## Garnishment of Proceeds of Draft.

The unsatisfactory state of the law on title to property in transit covered by drafts with B/L is again shown by the decision of the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas reversing the decision of the district court of Kaufman County in the suit by the Mayfield Co. against the Hale Co. and the First National Bank of Terrell, garnishee. Judge Standford filed a dissenting opinion, holding that the Kaufman County Court was right.

The facts are that the Hale Co. sold a carload of beans to the Mayfield Co. for the sum of \$3,813.81; that it attached an invoice thereof, together with a railroad B/L therefor, to a draft drawn by it on the Mayfield Company in favor of the American National Bank of San Francisco for the amount of said invoice; that it delivered said draft to said bank and received credit therefor in its current checking account; that said American National Bank indorsed said draft and sent the same, with the papers attached thereto, to the First National Bank of Terrell, to be there presented to the Mayfield Company for payment, and instructed said Terrell bank to remit the proceeds when collected, to the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis to be credited to said San Francisco bank. The Terrell bank presented said draft to the Mayfield Company, which promptly paid the same. After the proceeds of said draft were impounded by the service of the writ of garnishment herein, the San Francisco bank gave the Terrell bank a bond of indemnity, in consideration of which the Terrell bank remitted the entire proceeds of said draft to the St. Louis bank, as originally instructed. The Terrell bank made said American National Bank of San Francisco a party to the suit. During the pendency of the suit, said San Francisco bank was succeeded by the American Bank of San Francisco, and that bank made itself a party to the garnishment proceeding instead of said original San Francisco bank.

The Mayfield Co. recovered a judgment against the Hale Co. and the garnishment proceeding came on for trial. The Mayfield Co. plaintiff in garnishment, alleged that said draft was delivered to the San Francisco bank for collection and that the proceeds of the same in the hands of the garnishee when said writ was served were the property of the Hale Co. The American Bank assumed the burden of the defense and alleged that its predecessor, the American National Bank, purchased said draft with the papers attached thereto from the Hale Co. and gave said company unrestricted credit at the time of purchase for the amount thereof; that said Hale Co. was liable to it only in event said draft was not paid by the Mayfield Co., upon which it was drawn; that said draft was duly paid when presented; that said Hale Co. was thereby released from all liability to said American National Bank on account thereof; and that the proceeds of said draft were the property of said bank and not the property of the Hale Co., at the time the writ of garnishment was served.

The case was tried before a jury. At the close of the evidence, the court instructed a verdict for the defendants and rendered judgment in accordance with said verdict.

The court said: The evidence in this case does not show an express agreement that said draft was accepted for deposit as cash, nor that the title to said draft should pass to the San Francisco bank. Neither does it show an express agreement that said draft was taken for collection. The intent of the parties in said transaction must be gathered from a consideration of all the circumstances attending the same. The fact that the draft was payable direct to the bank and credit therefor given the Hale Co. in its current checking account is not conclusive that the title to said draft and the proceeds of the same, when collected, were intended to pass to said bank. *Heid Bros. v. Commercial Nat. Bank*, supra; *Commercial Nat. Bank v. Heid Bros.*, supra. The vice president of said bank testified that said draft was accepted and credited, "subject to its presentation for payment." He spoke of the credit given therefor as an "advancement," and said that the bank was to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the draft when paid. He further stated that there was an agreement that the

Hale Co. would reimburse the bank, if said draft was not paid on presentation. All these qualifications tended to show that the credit in favor of the Hale Co., in its account with said bank, was tentative and for convenience only, and that the same was dependent on the ultimate payment of said draft. The evidence shows that the balance in favor of the Hale Co. in its current checking account was, at the close of business on the day said draft was deposited more than ten times the amount of said draft. There was no contention that the money represented by the credit given on the deposit of said draft was ever drawn from the bank.

In addition to the foregoing facts it was shown affirmatively that the bank charged and the Hale Co. agreed to pay and did pay interest on the amount of said credit, until the proceeds of the draft were returned to the bank. This was a circumstance tending to show that the bank held the draft for collection and not by purchase and absolute ownership.

The judgment of the trial court is reversed.—287 S. W. Rep. 510.

New York, N. Y.—Pres. B. H. Wunder, of the New York Produce Exchange, broadcast an address on the workings of the exchange, particularly the recently established grain futures market, over the Municipal Broadcasting Station WNYC. His talk was scheduled at 8:30 p. m., Dec. 16. This is the first time the exchange has been on the air.

Some idea of the seriousness of the corn borer situation can be gained from the annual field survey made by the corn borer laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology at Sandusky, O., in 179 cornfields representing the older portion of the infested area of the state. These fields showed an average increase of infestation slightly exceeding 400%, as compared with a similar survey in the same or near-by fields in 1925.

## "The Dust Covered Man"

By L. T. BROOKING.

Did you ever see the feller who is neither blue, or yellor,  
But who always goes a-singin', an' who's always on the jump,  
And who weighs your Oats and Barley, and who never stops to parley,  
But will meet you with a story as you drive up on the dump?

He's the chap that's always dusty; gets it from the grain that's musty,  
And he eats it with a relish as he would "Strawberry Short."  
He might speak about the weather, while you're on the dump together,  
And "allow it's rather chilly," or just something of the sort.

While he's pullin' with his fingers the end-gate that always lingers,  
He's a-chewin' his terbacker and a-smilin' in your face,  
An' you'll have no chills and fever when he pulls the dumpin' lever,  
For he'll ease you down so gently you will feel like "sayin' grace."

It's no subject for your jokin' when the cups are all a-chokin',  
An' the dust is pourin' thicker than a streak of chimney soot;  
Wouldn't blame him if he's madder, as he travels down the ladder,  
Standing on his head and shoulders, while he claws around the "boot."

Then he hears a lot of static, and up in the high old attic  
Like a squirrel he goes a-climbin' to repair the leakin' spout,  
And I'll tell you, my dear brother, it's one damthing and another  
For the Elevator worker as he climbs around about.

He is with the Weevil Legions, in the dusty "Lower Regions";  
In the Cupola and Attic, in the places on the dome,  
And when it all is over this good man will be in clover,  
And in Heaven he'll be "dusty," but he'll have a pleasant Home.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Douglas, Neb., Dec. 10.—Corn is poor. It averaged only 12 bus. to the acre.—Fred N. Robb, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

McKittrick, Mo., Dec. 20.—Wheat is looking good, the wet weather kept some of the farmers from sowing as much as they would like.—F. W. Meyer.

Arapahoe, Neb., Dec. 22.—Very little wheat and corn was raised in this part of Nebraska last season. We have none to ship.—Wm. McCoy.

Elk City, Okla., Dec. 21.—We have had plenty of rain and the prospects for the growing crop are good.—Paul E. Peeler, R. M. Co. Co-op. Ass'n.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 17.—We have a good crop of corn in this locality. The quality is good and some of the dealers are shelling.—A. J. Donelson & Co.

Carpio, N. D., Dec. 10.—Crops were very poor. Wheat yielded only 3 to 4 bus. per acre. Oats, barley, and flax produced nothing. Rye gave about the same as wheat.—Paul Paulson.

Waubay, S. D., Dec. 18.—Our crops this year were pretty short and there is mighty little grain in this country now.—H. J. Fagerland, mgr. Waubay Equity Elevator Co.

Del Rey, Ill., Dec. 20.—We enjoyed a normal yield of corn and oats. Corn is of good quality. Oats are of fair quality but a little light.—Wm. F. Siemons, mgr. Del Rey Farmers Grain Co.

Colton, S. D., Dec. 13.—Our oat crop was very poor, averaging only 10 bus. per acre. Corn is fair, producing from 30 to as much as 60 bus. per acre of good quality.—A. C. Wettstad, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 11.—Prospects for the coming winter wheat crop are extra good, better than for the 1926 crop. We have ample moisture to carry us to spring.—R. A. Collier, Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.

Assumption, Ill., Dec. 13.—Corn made an average yield, but the quality is poor. Grades are mostly 5 and 6 on account of the moisture content and the damaged grain.—G. O. Corzine, mgr. Farmers Grain Co.

Conway, Kan., Nov. 30.—Winter wheat is looking good as we have had several good rains since seeding. Many farmers are fencing their wheat fields for winter pasture. This neighborhood has seen some increase in the acreage. Corn husking has started but the crop is very light.—F. L. Mowbray.

Newport, Ind., Dec. 15.—We have a very small corn harvest this fall. The Wabash river gathered most of it in September. A few cars grown on hilly land has come to the elevator and its quality has been very good. Wheat is going into the winter in good condition. Zero weather and no snow will likely damage the growing crop.—Newport Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 22.—Very cold weather obtained during the early part of the week, with temperature below zero in the north half of the state. A lack of snow cover was existent, but no particular damage to wheat was reported. Frozen fields enabled farmers to make good progress in husking corn. Precipitation was very light except in extreme south.—C. J. Root, Meteorologist.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 22.—The new Kansas wheat plantings is placed at 11,962,000 acres. This is 5% more than were planted last year and is the largest acreage Kansas has seeded to wheat since the fall of 1921. The record Kansas acreage established that fall was 12,284,000 acres. The condition of wheat, as it entered the dormant winter period, is rated at 30% of normal compared with a rating of 84% last December; 76% in 1924; 84% in 1923; and a ten year average of 80%.—Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 22.—Winter wheat acreage sown last fall is 9% less than in the fall of 1925, due to continued wet weather. Planting

of 958,000 acres was completed compared with 1,053,000 a year ago. Much of it was sown late and made little progress. A condition of 88%, or 7% better than a year ago is reported. The same condition caused sowing of only 189,000 acres of rye compared with 199,000 acres a year ago. The condition is rated the same as wheat.—L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. agricultural statistician.

## African Corn Crop Short.

Corn production in South Africa, according to Commissioner Assistant Floyd E. Sullivan of Johannesburg during the 1924-25 season reached an exceedingly high figure, something over 24,000,000 bags (of 200 pounds), which resulted in over 11,000,000 bags being available for export. While final export figures are not yet available, a total of 9,684,000 bags are known to have been shipped out by June 30, 1926.

The returns from the season just ended, unfortunately, are not promising, owing mainly to drought and the activity of cutworms. It is officially estimated that the final yield of the crop will be between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 bags. South Africa not only will have no surplus for export, but will not have sufficient corn for its own requirements, as between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 bags are consumed within the country during the year.

New South Wales.—A resolution adopted at a producer-consumer conference is causing the government to take a vote of wheat growers on the proposal to establish a compulsory wheat pool next season. If a majority of the producers favor it, such a pool will be established. Special provisions will necessarily have to be incorporated in the act to safeguard the special interests of the growers.

## Rye and Wheat Acreage.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The crop estimating board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the rye acreage for harvest next year as 3,579,000, an increase of 1.9% over the revised area of last year, which was 3,513,000. The condition was 86.3, compared with 88.8 last year, 87.3 in 1924, and the ten year average of 88%. Detailed estimates of area and condition of winter wheat in the leading states follow:

State—	*Area sown.		Cond. Dec. 1.		
	Autumn 1926 (prelim.)	Autumn 1925 (revised)	1926	1925	Ten-yr. av. 1916-1925
	Acres.	Acres.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
N. Y. ....	308	293	87	77	90
N. J. ....	60	62	87	87	89
Pa. ....	1,039	1,194	83	88	90
Ohio ....	1,494	1,844	66	79	87
Ind. ....	1,784	1,749	76	70	85
Ill. ....	2,277	2,277	71	67	87
Mich. ....	958	1,053	88	81	88
Wis. ....	68	72	90	90	92
Minn. ....	201	201	90	85	91
Iowa ....	372	354	85	87	91
Mo. ....	1,619	1,472	73	63	85
S. D. ....	103	94	86	69	84
Neb. ....	3,569	3,274	90	88	84
Kan. ....	11,962	11,392	80	84	80
Dela. ....	107	105	90	88	88
Md. ....	502	528	80	79	87
Va. ....	718	697	80	82	87
W. Va. ....	141	148	75	85	88
N. C. ....	511	456	85	89	89
S. C. ....	69	51	88	87	87
Ga. ....	153	118	86	88	90
Ky. ....	305	265	82	85	87
Tenn. ....	481	401	86	82	84
Ala. ....	8	7	84	86	86
Miss. ....	8	8	84	82	85
Ark. ....	36	31	85	77	84
Okla. ....	4,558	4,300	82	87	80
Tex. ....	2,322	1,858	85	91	79
Mont. ....	644	560	93	86	80
Ida. ....	533	476	91	92	88
Wyo. ....	55	44	90	87	88
Colo. ....	1,509	1,509	70	90	87
N. M. ....	219	219	78	91	83
Ariz. ....	41	39	98	94	93
Utah ....	152	152	85	96	88
Nev. ....	7	5	93	97	91
Wash. ....	1,235	832	98	68	82
Ore. ....	907	907	97	82	90
Cal. ....	772	702	96	90	90
U. S. ....	41,807	39,799	81.8	82.6	84.4

\*Three ciphers omitted.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

McKittrick, Mo., Dec. 20.—No corn is moving yet.—F. W. Meyer.

Elk City, Okla., Dec. 21.—Wheat here is about all sold.—Paul E. Peeler, R. M. Co. Co-op. Ass'n.

Newport, Ind., Dec. 15.—Very little corn, oats or wheat is left in the farmers' cribs here.—Newport Grain Co.

Del Rey, Ill., Dec. 20.—We are enjoying a fair movement of new corn.—Wm. F. Siemons, mgr. Del Rey Farmers Grain Co.

Colton, S. D., Dec. 13.—Most of our corn is sold for feed right in our own state, particularly thru the middle section.—A. C. Wettstad, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Hazel, S. D., Dec. 18.—This year we will handle only about 100,000 bus. account of the very poor crop.—H. M. McNamara, mgr. Hazel Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 11.—Wheat and corn movement have been improving during the past 5 days. The trade in coarse grains is fair.—R. A. Collier, Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—During the month of November, San Francisco received 4,067 tons wheat, 27,410 tons barley, 1,228 tons oats, 3,928 tons corn, compared with November, 1925, 10,356 tons wheat, 34,187 tons barley, 2,204 tons oats, and 2,339 tons corn.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 1.—Grain exports from Vancouver since beginning of the crop year Aug. 1, total 6,357,284 bus. compared with 13,493,993 bus. during the same period a year ago. During the month of November 2,346,967 bus. were consigned to United Kingdom and the continent, 2,194,102 bus. to the Orient, and 69,377 bus. to Central and South America.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 15.—Seattle received 965 cars wheat, 80 cars corn, 56 cars oats, 1 car rye, and 35 cars barley during November, compared with receipts during November in 1925 of 771 cars wheat, 118 cars corn, 22 cars oats, 6 cars rye and 66 cars barley. Wheat shipments during November were 1,003,205 bus. compared with 410,334 bus. a year ago.—Seattle Merchants Exchange.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 12.—During the month of November Denver received 369,000 bus. wheat, 300,700 bus. corn, 44,000 bus. oats, 4,500 bus. rye, and 28,900 bus. barley, compared with receipts a year ago of 642,000 bus. wheat, 620,000 bus. corn, 126,000 bus. oats, 1,500 bus. rye, and 49,300 bus. barley. During November Denver shipped 70,500 bus. wheat, 85,250 bus. corn and 38,000 bus. oats, compared with the 1925 figures of 16,500 bus. wheat, 66,650 bus. corn, and 110,000 bus. oats.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.—Philadelphia received 1,579,117 bus. wheat, 10,553 bus. corn, 121,660 bus. oats, 2,229 bus. rye, 51,144 bus. barley during the month of November compared with receipts in November a year ago of 2,287,977 bus. wheat, 26,142 bus. corn, 437,265 bus. oats, 164,226 bus. rye, 55,674 bus. barley. Wheat shipments were 629,213 bus. compared with 2,352,917 bus. a year ago; barley shipments, 49,896 bus. compared with 66,874 bus.—Philadelphia Commercial Exchange.

Winnipeg, Man.—Bad weather greatly hampered the grain movement, says E. A. Ursell, statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Congestion at the head of the Lakes followed. Fort William and Port Arthur stocks this year are much larger than usual. It is necessary that a considerable volume of tonnage, to augment the elevator capacity, become available to permit efficient drying of the great volume of damp and tough grain being shipped by interior growers.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 15.—During the month of November Montreal received 17,092,633 bus. wheat, 165,281 bus. corn, 367,904 bus. oats, 271,943 bus. rye, 2,297,275 bus. barley compared with receipts in November, 1925, of 15,460,481 bus. wheat, 38,162 bus. corn, 3,263,633 bus. oats, 228,921 bus. rye, 2,394,011 bus. barley. Shipments were 16,996,108 bus. wheat, 42,461 bus. corn, 135,-



330 bus. oats, 1,139,358 bus. rye, 2,687,211 bus. barley compared with shipments in November, 1925, of 14,425,571 bus. wheat, 211 bus. corn, 4,599,370 bus. oats, 503,058 bus. rye and 4,362,487 bus. barley.—Montreal Board of Trade.

**Melbourne, Australia.**—Reports from the Victorian Wheat Growers' Corp., Ltd., government guaranteed pool, reveal that fiscal year 1925-26 was an unsatisfactory one. Owing to high price of wheat and market conditions, farmers handled their own product to a greater extent than in previous seasons. Out of a crop of 29,255,000 bu. in 1925-26, only 3,618,000 bu. were placed in the pool's hands for disposal.—U. S. Trade Commissioner.

### Crops of 1926, 1925 and 1924.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The December estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on acreage and production are shown below:

	Average.	Per A.	Production— Total Bu.
1926.....	36,913,000	17.0	626,929,000
1925.....	31,234,000	12.9	401,734,000
1924.....	35,656,000	16.6	592,259,000
<b>Spring Wheat—</b>			
1926.....	19,613,000	10.5	205,376,000
1925.....	21,021,000	13.1	274,695,000
1924.....	16,879,000	16.1	272,169,000
<b>All Wheat—</b>			
1926.....	56,526,000	14.7	832,305,000
1925.....	52,255,000	12.9	676,429,000
1924.....	52,535,000	16.5	864,428,000
<b>Corn—</b>			
1926.....	99,492,000	26.6	2,646,031,000
1925.....	101,359,000	28.8	2,916,961,000
1924.....	101,863,000	22.9	2,309,414,000
<b>Oats—</b>			
1926.....	44,394,000	28.2	1,253,739,000
1925.....	44,872,000	33.2	1,487,550,000
1924.....	42,110,000	35.7	1,502,529,000
<b>Barley—</b>			
1926.....	8,200,000	23.3	191,182,000
1925.....	8,088,000	26.8	216,554,000
1924.....	6,925,000	26.2	181,575,000
<b>Rye—</b>			
1926.....	3,513,000	11.4	40,024,000
1925.....	3,974,000	11.7	46,456,000
1924.....	4,150,000	15.8	65,466,000
<b>Buckwheat—</b>			
1926.....	707,000	18.3	12,922,000
1925.....	747,000	18.7	13,994,000
1924.....	745,000	17.9	13,357,000
<b>Flaxseed—</b>			
1926.....	2,897,000	6.7	19,459,000
1925.....	3,078,000	7.3	22,424,000
1924.....	3,469,000	9.1	31,547,000
<b>Rice—</b>			
1926.....	1,018,000	40.3	41,006,000
1925.....	889,000	37.5	33,309,000
1924.....	850,000	38.2	32,498,000
<b>Grain Sorghums—</b>			
1926.....	4,410,000	22.8	100,710,000
1925.....	4,120,000	18.3	75,230,000
1924.....	3,813,000	21.1	80,443,000
<b>Clover Seed—</b>			
1926.....	550,500	1.45	797,000
1925.....	823,000	1.35	1,113,000
1924.....	820,000	1.17	958,000
<b>Beans, dry, edible—</b>			
1926.....	1,659,000	10.3	17,139,000
1925.....	1,606,000	12.4	19,928,000
1924.....	1,575,500	9.6	15,159,000

### Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at s have been as follows:

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 11.	Dec. 13.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 18.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 24.
<b>WHEAT</b>													
Chicago.....	139½	138¾	139¾	138½	140	139	138¾	139¾	139¾	141½	140¾	140½	139¾
Kansas City.....	133½	132½	132¾	132½	133½	132¾	132½	133½	132¾	134½	133½	133½	133½
St. Louis (red winter).....	140	139¾	140¼	139¾	140¾	139¾	139¾	140¾	140¼	142½	141¼	141¼	141
Minneapolis.....	141¼	140¾	141¼	140¾	141¾	140¾	140¾	141¼	141¼	143¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
Duluth (durum).....	134½	132¾	133¼	132¾	134¾	133¾	134¾	136¾	136¾	139¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
Winnipeg.....	134½	133¾	133¾	132¾	133½	133	133	134¼	134¼	136¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
Milwaukee.....	139½	138¾	138¾	138½	140	139¾	139	139¾	139¾	141½	140¾	.....	.....
<b>CORN</b>													
Chicago.....	82½	82¾	82¾	82¾	82½	81¾	81¾	81¾	82¼	83¾	82¼	81¾	81¾
Kansas City.....	79¾	79½	79¾	79¾	79¾	79	79	79¾	79¾	81¾	80¼	79¾	79¾
St. Louis.....	83	83½	82¾	82¾	83¾	82½	82	82¼	82¾	84¾	82¾	82¼	82¼
Milwaukee.....	82½	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	81½	81½	81¾	82¼	83¾	82¾	.....	.....
<b>OATS</b>													
Chicago.....	49	48¾	49¼	49¾	50	50	50¾	50¾	51¼	51¾	50¾	50	49¾
Kansas City.....	47¾	48¼	48¼	49	50	49¾	49¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	49¾	.....
Minneapolis.....	46¼	46¾	46¾	47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	48	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¼	47¾
Winnipeg.....	46¾	46¾	46¾	47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	48	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¼	47¾
Milwaukee.....	49¾	49	49¾	49¾	50¾	50	50¾	50¾	51¼	51¾	50¾	.....	.....
<b>RYE</b>													
Chicago.....	96¾	96¼	97	96¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	97¾	97¾	101½	100½	100½	100½
Minneapolis.....	92½	91½	91¾	91¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	93	96¾	95	95¼	95¼	95¼
Duluth.....	94	93¾	93¾	93¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	94¾	95	98¾	97¼	97¼	97¾
Winnipeg.....	94¾	94¼	94¼	94	95¾	94¾	94¾	95¾	95¾	99	97¾	97¾	98¾
<b>BARLEY</b>													
Minneapolis.....	67¾	67¾	68¼	68¾	69	69¾	69¾	69¾	70¼	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Winnipeg.....	67¾	67¾	67¾	67	67¾	67¾	68¼	68¼	68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	68¾

# The Agricultural Surplus Control Act

The new McNary-Haugen price fixing bill was introduced Dec. 14 in the Senate by Senator McNary, read twice, and referred to the Senate Com'te on Agriculture and Forestry.

Its declared purpose is to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities.

Its real purpose is to levy a tax upon producers, miscalled an equalization fee; and to enforce compulsory pooling, while leaving to the pool managers the fixing of prices at their own sweet will without let or hindrance.

### DECLARATION OF POLICY.

Section 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the orderly marketing of basic agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and to that end to provide for the control and disposition of surpluses of such commodities, to enable producers of such commodities to stabilize their markets against undue and excessive fluctuations, to preserve advantageous domestic markets for such commodities, to minimize speculation and waste in marketing such commodities, and to encourage the organization of producers of such commodities into co-operative marketing associations.

### FEDERAL FARM BOARD.

Sec. 2. (a) A Federal Farm Board is hereby created which shall consist of the Secretary of Agriculture who shall be a member ex-officio, and twelve members, one from each of the twelve Federal Land Bank districts, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from lists of eligibles submitted by the nominating committee for the district, as hereinafter in this section provided.

(b) There is hereby established a nominating committee in each of the twelve Federal Land Bank districts, to consist of five members. Four of the members of the nominating committee in each district shall be elected by the bona fide farm organizations and co-operative associations in such district at a convention of such organizations and associations, to be held at the office of the Federal Land Bank in such district, or at such other place, in the city where such Federal Land Bank is located, to which the convention may adjourn. One of the members of the nominating committee in each district shall be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within thirty days after the approval of this Act and biennially thereafter, with the advice of such farm organizations and co-operative associations as he considers to be representative of agriculture in any district, (1) fix the date on which a convention in such district shall be held, (2) designate the farm organizations and co-operative associations in the district eligible to participate in such convention, and (3) designate the number of representatives and the

number of votes to which each such organization or association in the district shall be entitled. The date fixed for the first convention in each district shall be not later than forty-five days after the approval of this Act, and the date fixed for subsequent conventions in the district shall be, as nearly as practicable, two years after the preceding convention. The Secretary of Agriculture shall mail, at least fifteen days prior to the date on which a convention is to be held, to each organization and association eligible to participate in such convention, notice of the date and place of such convention. The Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe uniform regulations for the procedure at the conventions and for the proper certification of election of the members of each nominating committee.

### GENERAL POWERS.

#### Sec. 4. The board—

(a) Shall annually designate an appointed member to act as chairman of the board.

(b) Shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, and such other offices in the United States as it deems necessary.

(c) Shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(d) Shall make an annual report to Congress.

(e) May make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this Act.

(f) May (1) appoint and fix the salaries of a secretary and such experts and, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923 and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, and (2) make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the board.

### SPECIAL POWERS AND DUTIES.

Sec. 5. (a) The board shall meet at the call of the chairman, or of the Secretary of Agriculture, or of a majority of the members.

(b) The board shall keep advised, from any available sources, of crop prices, prospects, supply and demand, at home and abroad, with especial attention to the existence or the probability of the existence of a surplus of any agricultural commodity or any of its food products.

(c) The board shall advise co-operative associations, farm organizations, and producers in the adjustment of production and distribution, in order that they may secure the maximum benefits under this Act.

### CONTROL AND DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS.

Sec. 6. (a) For the purposes of this Act, cotton, wheat, corn, rice and swine shall be known and are referred to as "basic agricultural commodities."

(b) Whenever the board finds that the conditions of production and marketing of any other agricultural commodity are such that the provisions of this Act applicable to a basic agricultural commodity should be made applicable to such other agricultural commodity, the board shall submit its report thereon to Congress.

(c) Whenever the board finds, first, that there is or may be during the ensuing year either (1) a surplus above the domestic requirements for wheat, corn, rice, or swine, or (2) a surplus above the requirements for the orderly marketing of cotton, or of wheat, corn, rice, or swine; and, second, that both the advisory council hereinafter created for the commodity and a substantial number of co-operative associations or other organizations representing the producers of the commodity favor the full co-operation of the board in the stabilization of the commodity, then the board shall publicly declare its findings and commence, upon a date to be fixed by the board and published in such declaration, the operations in such commodity authorized by this Act. Such operations shall continue until terminated by the board. Any decision by the board relating to the commencement or termination of such operations shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the appointed members in office, and the board shall not commence or terminate operations in any basic agricultural commodity unless members of the board representing Federal Land Bank districts which in the aggregate produced during the preceding crop year, according to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, more than 50 per centum of such commodity, vote in favor thereof.

(d) During such operations the board shall assist in removing or withholding or disposing of the surplus of the basic agricultural commodity by entering into agreements with co-operative associations engaged in handling the basic agricultural commodity, or with a corporation or association created by one or more of such co-operative associations, or with per-



sons engaged in processing the basic agricultural commodity.

(e) Such agreements may provide for, first, the payment out of the stabilization fund hereinafter established for the basic agricultural commodity, of the amount of losses, costs, and charges of any such association, corporation, or person arising out of the purchase, storage, or sale or other disposition of such commodity or out of contracts therefor, if made after such agreement has been entered into and if made in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof; and, second, the payment into the stabilization fund for such commodity of profits (after deducting the costs and charges provided for in the agreement) of any such association, corporation, or person, arising out of such purchase, storage, sale, or other disposition, or contracts thereof. Any such agreement may further provide for the making of advances out of such stabilization fund to any such association or corporation for financing the purchase, storage, or sale or other disposition of basic agricultural commodities in accordance with the agreement.

(f) If the board is of the opinion that there is no such co-operative association or associations capable of carrying out any such agreement, the board may enter into such agreements with other agencies.

(g) If the board is of the opinion that there are two or more co-operative associations capable of carrying out any such agreement, the board in entering into such agreement shall not discriminate unreasonably against any such association in favor of any other such association.

(h) During any period in which the board is engaged under this Act in operations in any basic agricultural commodity other than cotton, the provisions of subdivisions (d), (e), and (f), of this section shall have the same application in respect of the food products of the commodity as they have in respect of the commodity.

#### COMMODITY ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Sec. 7. (a) The board is hereby authorized and directed to create for each basic agricultural commodity an advisory council of seven members fairly representative of the producers of such commodity. Members of each commodity advisory council shall be selected annually by the board from lists submitted by co-operative marketing associations and farm organizations determined by the board to be representative of the producers of such commodity.

#### EQUALIZATION FEE.

Sec. 8. In order that each marketed unit of a basic agricultural commodity may contribute ratably its equitable share to the stabilization fund hereinafter established for such commodity; in order to prevent any unjust discrimination against, any direct burden or undue restraint upon, and any suppression of commerce with foreign nations in basic agricultural commodities in favor of interstate or intrastate commerce in such commodities; and in order to stabilize and regulate the current of foreign and interstate commerce in such commodities—there shall be apportioned and paid as a regulation of such commerce an equalization fee as herein provided.

#### AMOUNT EQUALIZATION FEE.

Sec. 9. Prior to the commencement of operations in respect of any basic agricultural commodity, and thereafter from time to time, the board shall estimate the probable advances, losses, costs, and charges to be paid in respect of the operations in such commodity. Having due regard to such estimates, the board shall from time to time determine and publish the amount for each unit of weight, measure, or value designated by it, to be collected upon such unit of such basic agricultural commodity during the operations in such commodity. Such amount is hereinafter referred to as the "equalization fee." At the time of determining and publishing an equalization fee the board shall specify the period during which it shall remain in effect, and the place and manner of its payment and collection.

#### PAYMENT AND COLLECTION OF EQUALIZATION FEE.

Sec. 10. (a) Under such regulations as the board may prescribe there shall be paid, during operations in a basic agricultural commodity and in respect of each unit of such commodity, an equalization fee upon one of the following: the transportation, processing, or sale of such unit. No more than one equalization fee shall be collected in respect of any unit. The board shall determine, in the case of any class of transactions in the commodity, whether the equalization fee shall be upon transportation, processing, or sale.

(b) The board may by regulation require any person engaged in the transportation, processing, or acquisition by sale of a basic agricultural commodity—

(1) To file returns under oath and to report, in respect of his transportation, processing, or acquisition of such commodity, the amount of equalization fees payable thereon and such other facts as may be necessary for their payment or collection.

(2) To collect the equalization fee as directed by the board, and to account therefor.

(3) In the case of cotton, to issue to the producer a serial receipt for the commodity

which shall be evidence of the participating interest of the producer in the equalization fund for the commodity. The board may in such case prepare and issue such receipts and prescribe the terms and conditions thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon the request of the board, shall have such receipts prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

(c) Every person who, in violation of the regulations prescribed by the board, fails to collect or account for any equalization fee shall be liable for its amount and to a penalty equal to one-half its amount. Such amount and penalty may be recovered together in a civil suit brought by the board in the name of the United States.

#### STABILIZATION FUNDS.

Sec. 11. (a) In accordance with regulations prescribed by the board, there shall be established a stabilization fund for each basic agricultural commodity. Such funds shall be administered by and exclusively under the control of the board, and the board shall have the exclusive power of expending the moneys in any such fund. There shall be deposited to the credit of the stabilization fund for a basic agricultural commodity, advances from the revolving fund hereinafter established, and the equalization fees and profits in connection with operations by the board in the basic agricultural commodity or its food products.

(b) The board, in anticipation of the collection of the equalization fees, and in order promptly to make the advances agreed to be made and to provide for the prompt payment of the losses agreed to be paid and the salaries and expenses of experts, may in their discretion advance to the stabilization fund for any basic agricultural commodity, out of the revolving fund hereinafter established, such amounts as may be necessary.

(c) The deposits to the credit of the stabilization fund shall be made in a public depository of the United States. All general laws relating to the embezzlement, conversion, or to the improper handling, retention, use, or disposal of public money of the United States, shall apply to equalization fees collected by any person and to profits payable to the credit of a stabilization fund, whether or not such fees or profits have been credited to the appropriate stabilization fund, as well as to moneys deposited to the credit of the fund or withdrawn therefrom but in the custody of any officer or employee of the United States.

(d) There shall be disbursed from the stabilization fund for any basic agricultural commodity only (1) the amounts agreed to be paid by the board for losses, costs, and charges in respect of the operations in the basic agricultural commodity or its food products, (2) the salaries and expenses of such experts as the board determines should be payable from such fund, and (3) repayments to the revolving fund of any amounts advanced in respect of the agri-

cultural commodity from the revolving fund to the stabilization fund and remaining unpaid, together with interest on such amounts at the rate of 4 per centum per annum.

#### LOANS.

Sec. 12. (a) The board is authorized, upon such terms and conditions and in accordance with such regulations as it may prescribe, to make loans out of the revolving fund to any co-operative association engaged in the purchase, storage, or sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity (whether or not a basic agricultural commodity) for the purpose of assisting such co-operative association in controlling the surplus of such commodity in excess of the requirements for orderly marketing.

(b) The board is authorized, upon such terms and conditions and in accordance with such regulations as it may prescribe, to make loans out of the revolving fund to any co-operative association engaged in the purchase, storage, sale or other disposition, or processing of any agricultural commodity, for the purpose of assisting such co-operative association in the purchase or construction of facilities to be used in the storage or processing of such agricultural commodity. In making any such loan the board may provide for the payment of a fixed number of annual installments which will, within a period of not more than twenty years, repay the amount of such loan, together with the interest thereon. The aggregate amounts loaned under this subdivision and remaining unpaid shall not exceed at any one time the sum of \$25,000,000.

(c) Any loan under this section shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum.

#### DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 15. (a) As used in this section and in section 10 (relating to the equalization fees)—

(1) In the case of wheat, rice, or corn, the term "processing" means milling for market of wheat, rice, or corn or the first processing in any manner for market (other than cleaning or drying) of wheat, rice, or corn not so milled, and the term "sale" means a sale or other disposition in the United States of wheat, rice, or corn for milling or other processing for market, for resale, or for delivery by a common carrier—occurring after the beginning of operations by the board in respect of wheat, rice, or corn.

(2) In the case of cotton, the term "processing" means ginning, and the term "sale" means a sale or other disposition in the United States of cotton for milling or ginning for market, for resale, or for delivery by a common carrier—occurring after the beginning of operations by the board in respect of cotton.

(3) In the case of swine, the term "processing" means slaughter for market by a purchaser of swine and the term "sale" means a sale or other disposition in the United States of swine destined for slaughter for market without intervening holding for feeding (other than feeding in transit) or fattening—occurring after the beginning of operations by the board in respect of swine.

(4) The term "transportation" means the acceptance of a commodity by a common carrier for delivery.

(5) The term "sale" does not include a

#### Milwaukee's New Elevator Co.

The Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co., which succeeded the Armour Grain Co., at Milwaukee is operating the C. M. & St. P. Elevator "E" at Milwaukee, which has a capacity of 1,400,000 bus. and also operate elevator "B," a 400,000 bus. elevator, located on the main line of the St. Paul Railroad at Savanna, Ill.

The President of the new company is A. R. Taylor, who for several years was connected with the firm of Fagg & Taylor at Milwaukee, and the Taylor & Bournique Co., in the capacity of Vice-Pres. and Sec'y. Mr. Taylor has been engaged in the grain business at Chicago and Milwaukee for the last twenty-five years.

Mr. E. C. Christl, the Vice-Pres. of the Co., has been identified with the grain trade of Milwaukee for the past 19 years. He is in charge of the rye and barley departments of the Company.

Mr. J. W. Rank, formerly with the Northern Grain Co., at Manitowoc and one time Sec'y of the Taylor & Bournique Co., is now Sec'y-Treas. of the new Company.

Mr. J. H. Mallon, who for the past fifteen years has been connected with the cash grain trade of Milwaukee is in charge of the cash grain commission department and is Asst.-Sec'y-Treasurer of the new Company. Thus the newly organized Company starts out well equipped with facilities and men of experience and their host of friends in the trade wish them every success.



A. R. Taylor, Milwaukee, Wis.



transfer to a co-operative association for the purpose of sale or other disposition by such association on account of the transferor; nor a transfer of title in pursuance of a contract entered into before, and at a specified price determined before, the commencement of operations in respect of the basic agricultural commodity. In case of the transfer of title in pursuance of a contract entered into after the commencement of operations in respect of the basic agricultural commodity, but entered into at a time when, and at a specified price determined at a time during which, a particular equalization fee is in effect, then the equalization fee applicable in respect of such transfer of title shall be the equalization fee in effect at the time when such specified price was determined.

#### REVOLVING FUND AND APPROPRIATION.

Sec. 16. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000,000, which shall be administered by the board and used as a revolving fund, in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in the revolving fund such amounts, within the appropriations therefor, as the board from time to time deems necessary.

(b) For expenses in the administration of the functions vested in the board by this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000, to be available to the board for such expenses (including salaries and expenses of the members, officers, and employees of the board and the per diem compensation and expenses of members of the commodity advisory councils and the nominating committees) incurred prior to July 1, 1928.

## The C. M. & St. P. Concrete Elevator at Milwaukee

With the construction the past summer of a working house and storage tanks the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. now possesses in Elevator "E" at Milwaukee, Wis., a grain terminal worthy of a transcontinental line and one which will expedite the efficient handling of grain off that road. Its different units provide storage room for 1,320,000 bus.

After clearing away the wreckage of the burned wooden working house there was erected on the foundation of the old plant structures in harmony with the concrete tanks that remained standing. As shown in the engraving herewith the old and new structures form one complete whole.

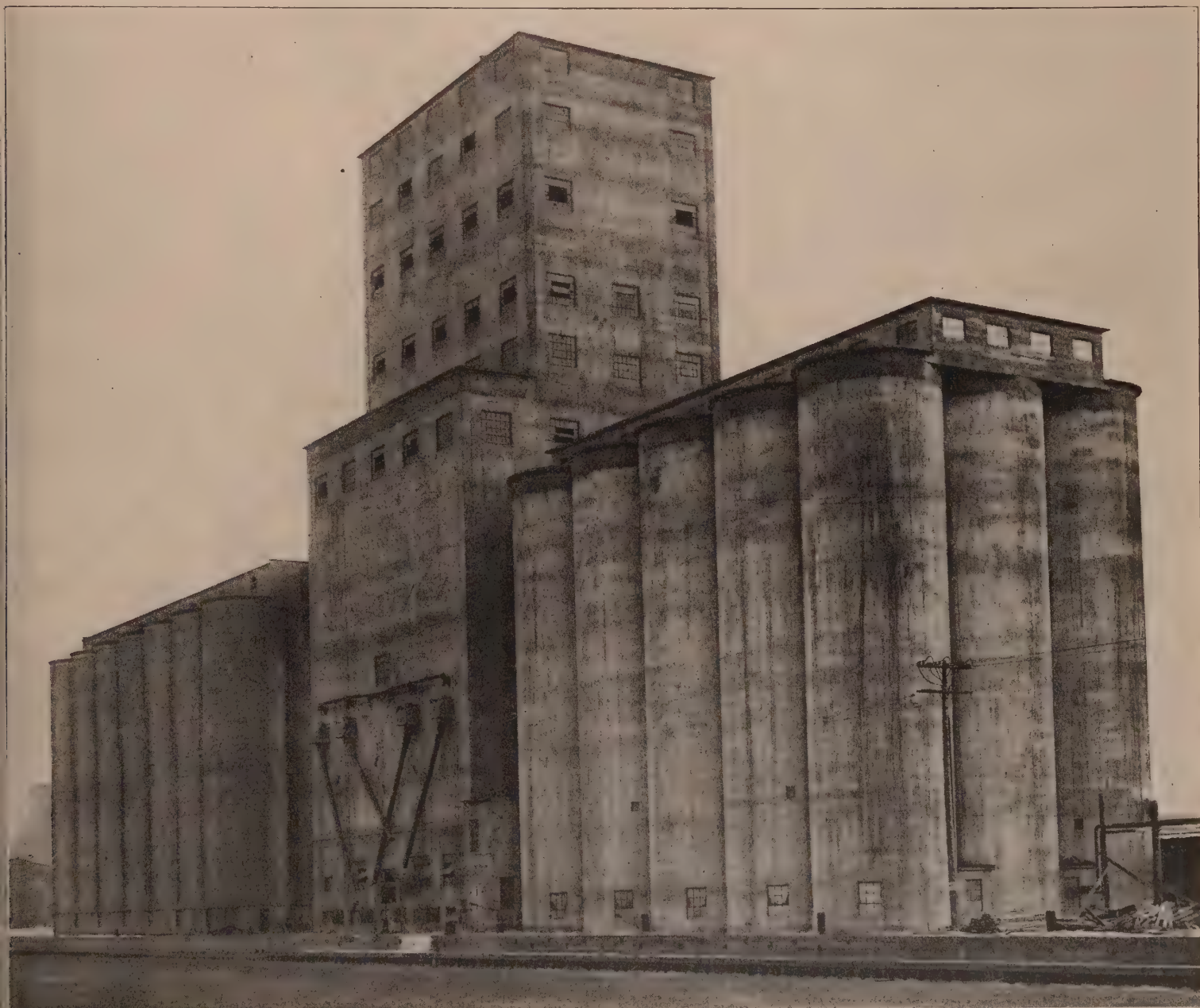
The location is on the south bank of the Menominee Canal a little over a mile from the mouth of the harbor. The canal was dredged the past summer to a depth of 21 feet, and a slip at right angles to the canal enables 350-ft. steamships to turn at the elevator. Besides its own stub-end tracks the elevator has the benefit

of the thru tracks of the railroad company in the Muskego Yard. The three tracks of the elevator are over 2,000 ft. each in length. The different carriers absorb all switching charges on grain at Milwaukee.

The plant as now completed comprises the 21 old tanks, working house, 15 new tanks, boiler house, all 70 ft. wide, bleacher tower and transformer room, in between, with a total length of 430 ft.

THE WORKING HOUSE is 70x80 ft. on the ground and 200 ft. high. It contains a basement, work floor, cleaner floor half way up, the rectangular bins, distributing floor, scale floor, top floors and head floor. On the scale floor is a weighman's office. In one of the corners on the dock side of the work floor is the superintendent's office. A spiral stairway and a passenger lift give access to all floors.

The 28 rectangular bins in the working house have a capacity of 210,000 bus. Four are bins for shipping to boats and have a capacity of



The C., M. & St. P. Elevator "E" at Milwaukee, operated by Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co. [See pages 742 to 744.]



8,000 bus. each, 55 ft. above the water with four telescoping shipping spouts. On the land side are three carloading spouts two reaching the outside and one the inside track. Grain can be loaded into boats at the rate of 65,000 bus. an hour and received from cars at the rate of 8 cars an hour. The shipping tracks will hold 15 cars.

Cars are unloaded on two tracks into four sinks from which the grain is dropped upon two 42-inch belts each carrying 25,000 bus. an hour to the boots of two receiving legs having 28-inch rubber belts carrying 12x9x9 buckets, staggered, having a capacity of 15,000 bus. an hour. The two shipping legs are of the same capacity. One leg for transfer alone has a capacity of 10,000 bus. an hour. One leg for either transfer or drier service has a capacity of 5,000 bus. an hour, and the bleacher leg has a capacity of 3,500 bus. an hour.

The elevator head drives have 6 Falk Herringbone Gear Reducers. The four drives on the 100-h.p. motors reduce the speed from 900 to 32 r.p.m., the drive on the 40-h.p. motor of the transfer leg, and the 35-h.p. motor of the drier leg reduce from 900 to 35 r.p.m., all having flexible couplings on motor shaft. These Falk units are all mounted on motor beds and have extension shafts to carry pulleys and special Falk adjustable outboard bearings for head shafts. These units are also equipped with roller backstops recently developed by the Falk Corporation specially for grain elevator legs.

Out of the working house two belts extend east over the old, and two west over the new storage tanks. These conveyor belts are 36 inches wide and carry 20,000 to 22,000 bus. an hour, being unloaded on the belts of the old tanks by two Trippers and in the new storage by two Weller Trippers. Below the tanks in the steam-heated daylight basement are 4 conveyor belts also 36 inches wide, and under these in the work house is a 36-inch cross belt. Grain is carried from drier to drier leg by a 30-inch belt. For mixing, grain can be drawn from every bin in the house to any leg.

From the receiving legs the grain goes to 2,500-bu. garnerers over two 2,000-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scales and from scales thru Mayo and telescopic spouts to every bin in the working house, or by conveyor belts to the tanks.

Half way up in the working house is the cleaner floor containing 3 No. 11 Monitor Clippers, and 3 5,000-bu. receiving separators also furnished by the Huntley Mfg. Co. This location allows operation of the cleaners without operating the legs.

The track shed contains a Weller Car Puller for 2 receiving and 2 loading tracks with capacity of 15 cars, two Peterson Grain Door Openers on turntables to serve both tracks, and 4 sets of double Weller Shovel Machines.

The Ellis Drier furnished by the Willey-Ellis Co. has a capacity of 1,000 bus per hour, having 3,000 square feet of radiation in coils and a fan displacing 77,000 cubic feet of air per minute. An independent cooler system is provided, and an Ellis Bleacher. Above the drier is 4,000 bus. storage, and below 2,000 bus. Two 300-h.p. boilers furnish steam.

THE STORAGE annexes are located on opposite sides of and separated from the working house by a space of 57½ ft. to the old storage and 11½ ft. to the new tanks. The old storage occupies 70x162 ft. and the new 70x120 ft.

The 21 old tanks were poured in 1916 by the Witherspoon-Englar Co. as designed by R. H. Folwell, and have stood the test of time. The 15 new tanks are exactly the same in size. They are 22½ ft. in diameter, 85 ft. high, the inner walls 6 ins. and the outer walls 7 ins. thick, with a capacity of 27,000 bus. each. The interstice bins have a capacity of 6,500 bus. each. The capacity of the old storage is 650,000 bus., of the new 460,000 and there is room for several hundred thousand bus. more storage in tanks between the new storage and the boiler plant.

THE DUST COLLECTION system includes every point where dust may be created. Besides the sweeper system there are suction

on all conveyor belts, boots, heads and the drier. The material drawn into the system by the air goes to a trap with valves, so that any grain goes back to the elevator, while the dust goes to a bin holding a couple of carloads above the track shed. Here four packers sack the dust, there being room above the track shed for 5 carloads of bagged dust. This system was installed by the Cyclone Blowpipe Co.

Provision has been made for the installation of an automatic scale and a bag sewing machine in the sacking room, a special bin holding a carload being connected to the automatic scale, the filled sacks of grain or dust going by gravity chute to the car on track below.

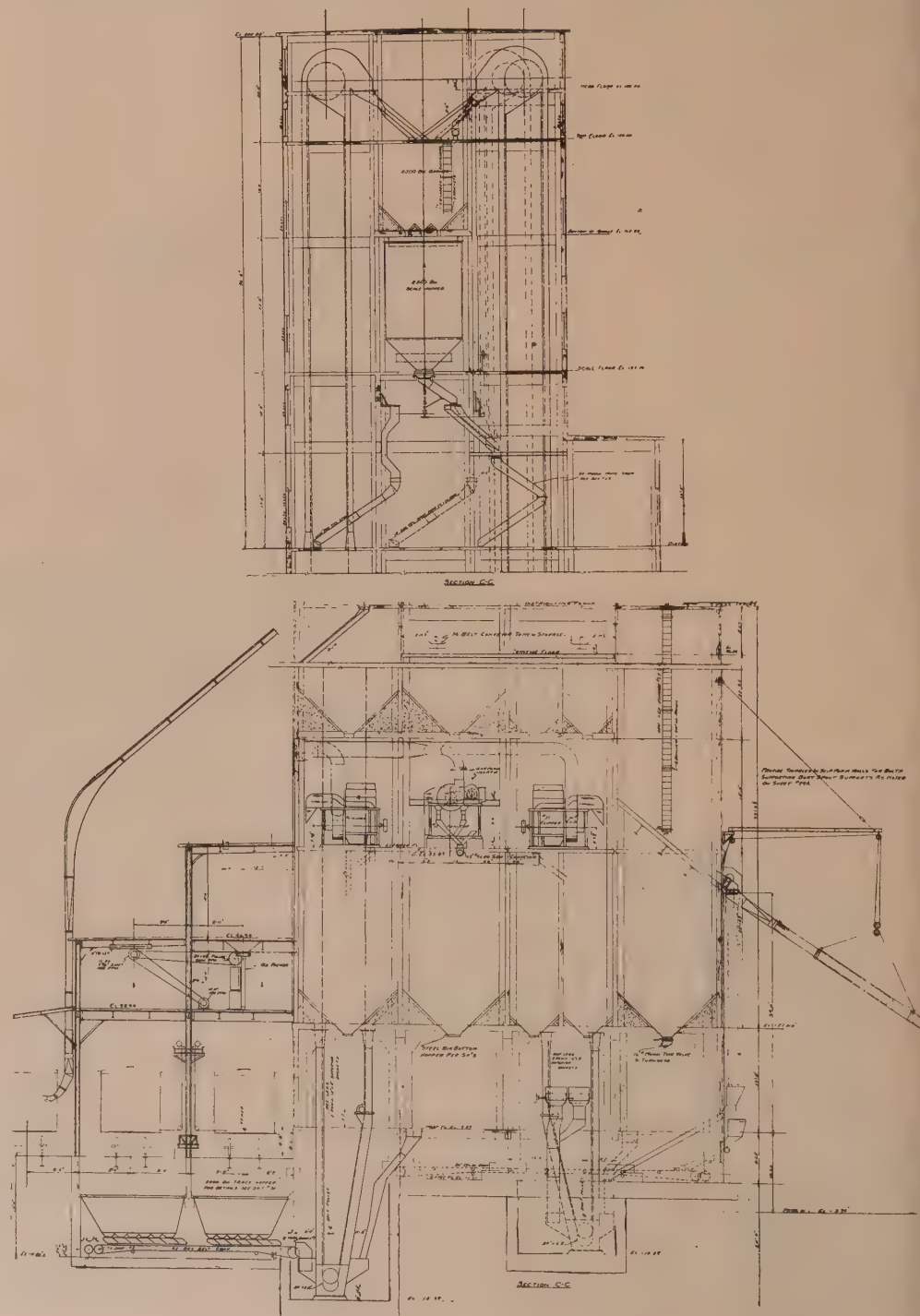
Electric light signals are provided to govern the loading and unloading and operation of the legs. These are green, red and white lamps in vapor proof globes.

POWER is supplied by the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. in the form of 13,000-volt current entering the transformer room to

be converted into 440 volts to energize the individual electric motors using 3-phase, 60-cycle alternating current.

The motors were supplied by the Allis-Chalmers Co., 4 of 100 h.p. on the legs, 40 h.p. each on the transfer and drier legs, three of 75 h.p. each on the clippers, one of 50 h.p. on the dust fan, one of 50 h.p. on the car puller, three of 15 h.p. each on the cleaners, three of two of 5 and one of 7½ h.p. on screw conveyors carrying screenings from cleaners, one 15 h.p. for the four dustpackers. The conveyor belts require two of 40 h.p. in the basement under the old storage, and 2 of 25 h.p. under new storage. Above the storage bins are four similar motors. The short receiving belts from the car sinks require 7½-h.p. motors, the drier belt and the transfer belt each one of 5 h.p. On all the conveyor belt drives and screw conveyor drives the transmission is Link-Belt Silent Chain.

All scale hoppers, all spouting and leg cas-



Cross Section of Work House, C. M. & St. P. R. R. Elevator "E" at Milwaukee. [See pages 741-743-744.]



ings, the circular stairs and some miscellaneous structural steel was supplied by the Weller Metal Products Co.

The construction was begun Apr. 23 and altho the house was not entirely completed operation was begun Nov. 1.

The plant is operated by the new Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co. with O. J. Knoebel as superintendent. Mr. Knoebel has been continuously in charge of the house for the various operators since 1912, having served under Fagg & Taylor, Taylor & Bournique, Cargill Grain Co., Grain Marketing Co., Armour Grain Co., and now the Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co.

**Washington, D. C.**—The hearing in the injunction case of the Armour Grain Co., against the Grain Futures Administration, scheduled before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for Dec. 13, has been postponed until some time in February.

**Argentina:** The weather has been favorable for the crops and wheat heading has begun in the north, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. The growth of rye, barley and oats is thick and corn sowings are going forward well. Flax is flowering and the formation of grain has been very good.

## Service Continued to Northwestern Coal Dealers.

The Northwestern Coal Dealers Service Buro, as reported in the Journal, was ordered to desist from certain practices, held by the Federal Trade Commission to be in restraint of trade, and for a time it seemed that the dealers in the Northwest would be without this information.

All paid up unexpired contracts of the Northwestern, however, will be fulfilled without cost by the Corn Belt Coal Dealers Ass'n of Des Moines, Ia.

Flour mill statistics show that during September 975 mills, making 87 per cent of the wheat flour, ground 48,397,435 bus. of wheat, against 45,466,202 bus. in September, 1925, and that the average number of pounds of wheat used per barrel of flour was only 272.9, against 277.6 a year ago, in the United States.

A straw vote on McNary-Haugenism was taken by the Farm Journal. The question was, "Would you favor having the government sell surplus crops in foreign countries, taxing all farmers who raise these crops to cover the loss?" In favor were 6,718, and against were 11,489.

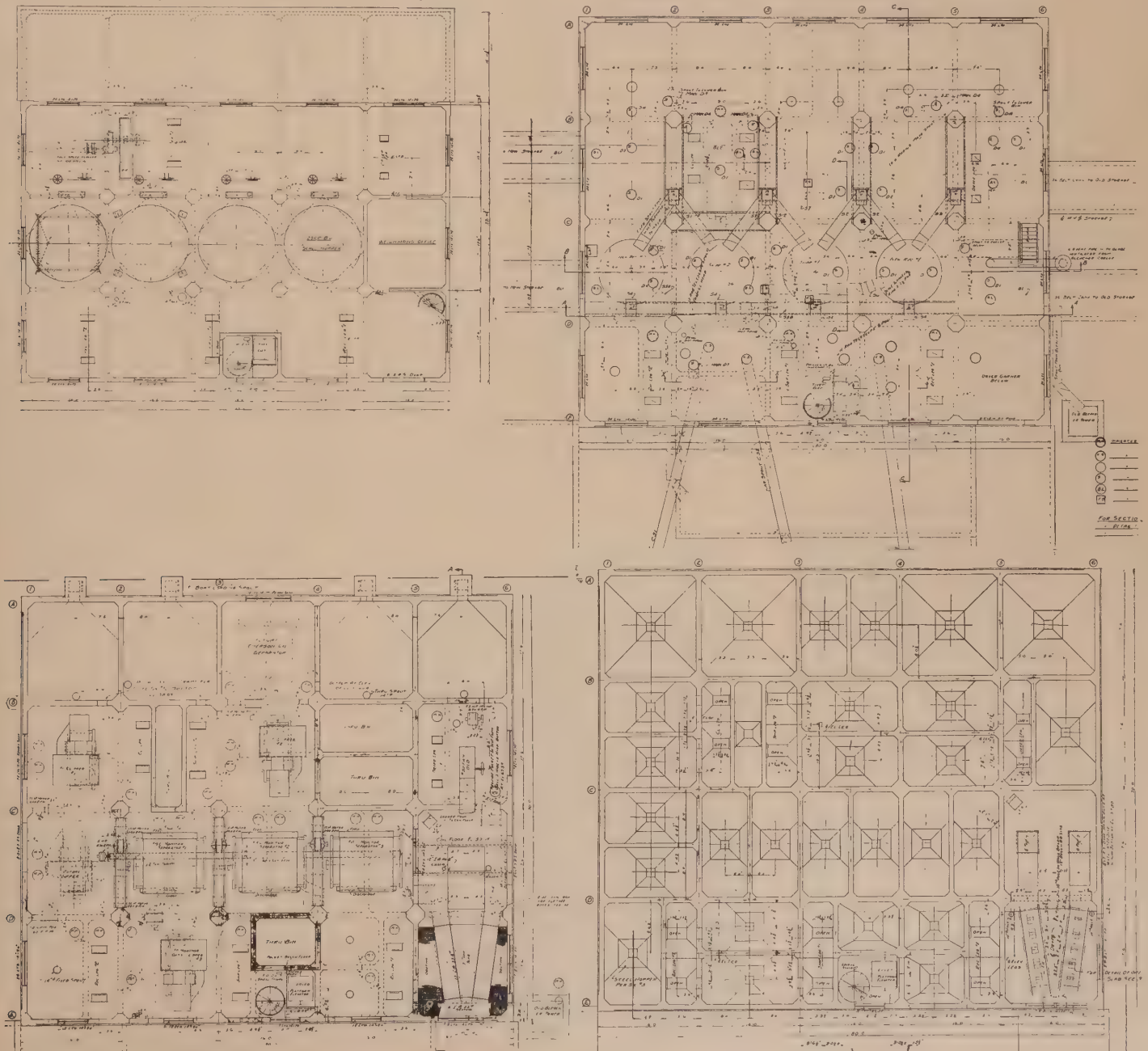
A compulsory shipping document for ship-owners, known as the "Austral" form, has been published by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, for the transportation of wheat or flour from Australia, despite the opposition of the Australian Grain Shippers Ass'n.

The "Federal Cotton Corporation" would be organized under H. R. 13475, introduced in the House by Representative Lankford, Dec. 6, using an appropriation of half a billion dollars to buy cotton at not less than 22c per pound, and to hold cotton so bought until salable at a profit above expenses of 2c a pound.

**Hawaii.**—Using 2 amphibian airplanes, 2 men sowed 24 bags of tree seeds over an area of 4 square miles in the devastated section of the Panewa Forest Preserve. Estimates are made that they did as much in an hour and a half as 2 men on the ground could have done in 10 years.

**Topeka, Kan.**—The Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n was granted judgment of \$135 against G. E. Searcy of the Reno County district. The latter was charged with violation of his contract with the pool and selling about 600 bus. of wheat outside the organization. Under the contract he was liable for a penalty of 25 cents per bu. Searcy appealed the case.—P. J. P.

Floor Plans of C., M. & St. P. R. R. Elevator "E" at Milwaukee.



Above at Left, Scale Floor; at Right, Distributing Floor.  
Below at Left, Cleaner Floor; at Right, Bins Below Cleaner Floor.  
[See pages 741-742-744.]



# Storing Grain Vigorously Denounced

The practice of giving free storage for farmers' grain has received a more encouraging check during the present year than for many years past.

Several elevator operators, who have been overtaken by financial disaster before they paid for grain entrusted to them for storage, are now being prosecuted for embezzlement. One Iowa dealer has been sent to the penitentiary for five years and several others in Iowa and Illinois are threatened with similar prosecution.

The trade at large is disposed to stop storing grain either free or for a charge, hence the time seems ripe for all progressive dealers who are interested in bringing about safer conditions in the grain trade to use every influence to stop the storing of grain which leads to many other bad practices, and in itself merits condemnation and banishment from the grain trade. Many dealers are outspoken against the continuance of the practice. The convictions of a few follow:

We hope other dealers interested in safer methods of conducting the grain business will let us hear from them.

## No Room for Grain of Others.

West Branch, Ia.—We have no room to store grain for farmers, so have not been troubled by that problem. Glad our elevator is no larger.—N. L. Moorehead, Mgr.

## Sad Mistake to Store Grain.

Ellsworth, Ia.—I feel it is a sad mistake to store grain at all. We tried it here some years ago to our sorrow.

If all dealers would stick together and impress upon the farmers that the best place to store grain is at home in their own cribs, I feel everybody would be benefitted.—Harry Pitzer, Mgr.

## Stopped Storing Grain.

Hedrick, Ia.—We cut out grain storage altogether several years ago. At the time they sent a dealer in a neighboring town to the penitentiary for shipping out grain that was stored with him and then could not pay for it.

We are never asked any more to store grain except by new parties moving into our community.—Broadwell Lumber & Grain Co.

## Selling Stored Grain "Is Theft."

Earlville, Ia.—What else would a man expect but conviction for shipping out and selling grain of others. We should have some quick punishment for grain elevator operators selling what does not belong them. If they do not pay the parties owning the grain, it is theft. The parties committing such an offence should have the full extent of the law. I store grain for farmers that they have ground, but do not ship any. Hard telling what people will do now days, if there is any money in it. I say give them all that the law allows.—H. J. Pitcher & Son.

## Folly to Ship Stored Grain.

Scarville, Ia.—We never store grain free of charge, and when our storage capacity is filled we refuse to store any more as we carry all stored grain in the elevator until we buy it in.

The past three years in the fall of the year it has been folly to ship out the stored grain and buy the distant futures against it as the spread in the cash and futures has been too wide on corn and oats. The elevator companies would have to get a stiff storage charge to handle in that way.

I don't believe in storing grain at all where you have one small elevator say, 20,000 bu. capacity. We have two elevators so are able to carry the actual grain. I think if grain is to be stored we should have a compulsory storage charge, applying to all elevators in the state and high enough to cover the cost of shrinkage.—Scarville Elev. Co., M. A. Westrum.

## Would Send Them to Pen.

Teutopolis, Ill.—Send the grain dealers who give free storage to the Pen, and don't pardon them. Keep them there.—Siemer Milling Co.

## Do Not Store.

St. Benedict, Ia.—We do not store any grain. Some times we lose some business, but in the end we are the gainers.—Farmers Grain Co., M. J. Streit.

## Have Stopped Storing Grain.

Hampton, Ia.—We have found the practice of storing grain so unsatisfactory that we have discontinued it entirely and do not accept any grain for storage.—Farmers Elevator Co.

## Receives Grain Only When Purchased.

Fortescue, Mo.—Our idea of handling the farmers grain is, not to allow any grain to go into your elevator until it is bought and owned by you.—Fortescue Elevator, Pres. Chas. M. Gray.

## Competition to Blame for Free Storage.

Dana, Iowa.—From past experience the writer knows that free storage will spell ruin for any firm that puts it into practice. It will put the farmer at a big loss with no comeback to recover anything on his grain after the man who has tried to help him is sentenced or passes out of this world. The one problem that every grain man has to go up against is that his competitor is storing grain and if he wants his share of business he will have to do the same. The writer has talked with many grain men on this subject and they all have the same excuse—"I would not if the other fellow would stop storing." The one safe bet the dealer that stays on top of his business is the man that settles for every load of grain at the close of each day's business. If you don't want any competition just send all the farmers who insist on storing grain to the other fellow, it will not be long until his place of business will be closed. If a farmer must store his grain let him store it at home. Let him carry his own insurance, if it spoils it will be his loss not some manager's who is trying to please all and at the same time be the goat if everything don't work out just right.

My idea is there should be a penalty for every farmer that stores grain free or even asks to store his grain free, in this way the

Grain Dealer would be relieved of saying that one word—"No!"—Agt. for C. C. Buck.

## Should Be Shot at Sunset.

Rutland, Ill.—Any grain dealer that stores grain under any condition at a country station should be shot after sundown. We have to store oats that are dry on account all surrounding elevators doing so.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

## Wishes to Stop Storing.

Ottosen, Ia.—I would suggest that every dealer in grain should be compelled to charge 1/30 of a cent storage on oats and corn, not marked sold on his receiving book, and that his check should show the amount taken out so that any duly appointed person could check up on this. I for one sure would like to see this storage cut out entirely.—J. B. Mertz.

## Blames Wire Houses

Eastburn, Ill.—The influence of wire houses is one of the main things that gets the country dealers in bad. He would be better off if he did not pay any attention to them and bot his cash grain at a profit on a basis of what he can get for it at time of purchase. The dreamer in the country elevators will have his last dream in the next few years. Common sense is the best guide that I know of it has always won and always will.—H. R. Eastburn.

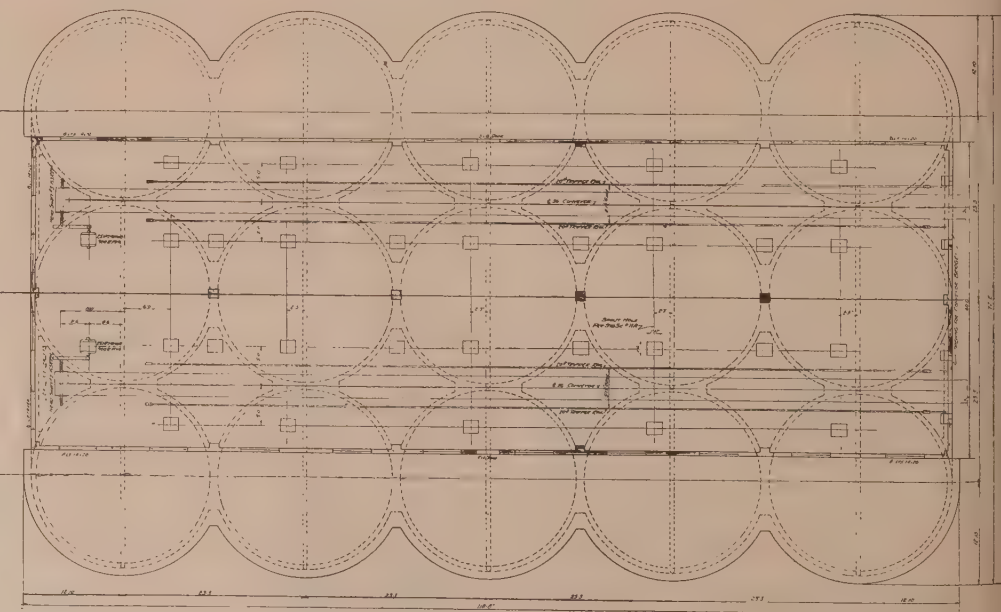
## The Only Solution Is to Quit Storing.

Decatur, Ill.—We discontinued all our country elevators some time ago, but even before we went out of the country station business we did not store grain for a storage charge or free, we just discontinued storing the grain.

The only thing we would do would be to take in the farmers' grain and it had to be sold or we shipped it out for his account charging him for our services when he finished delivering his commodities. We believe the only solution of this question is for the country elevator operators to quit storing grain.—Decatur Milling Company.

## One Word Needed to Stop Storing—"No!"

Sheldon, Ill.—We have never stored grain. I have always bought grain here, with the understanding if it is not sold or contracted before receiving, it automatically is sold when it crosses the scales at the price in effect that day. I have always stuck by this rule, and have lost very little business on account of it. We of course have lost some, but saved ourselves as well as the farmer a lot of grief. Storing is a very bad practice and only needs one word to stop it, the biggest word in the dictionary—the word NO! One big trouble here is small crops and too small a buying margin caused the past year by the elevators of Sheldon pay-



Plan of Conveyor Gallery Over New Tanks of C., M. & St. P. R. R. Elevator "E" at Milwaukee.  
[See pages 741-743.]



ing market price for most of the grain.—Evan-  
er Farmers Co-op Co., M. B. Speed, Mgr.

Farmer Should Provide His Own Store-  
room.

Arlington Heights, Ill.—First of all I think  
no grain elevator should take any responsibility  
by storing farmers' grain free of charge, for  
the purpose of holding for better markets.

If a farmer wants to speculate on his own  
grain let him rent or build a store room of his  
own. Further I think a grain elevator opera-  
tor has no right to ship or sell any grain stored  
in his elevator without the consent of the own-  
er.—Arlington Hts. Roller Mills, by Joseph  
Lindner.

Free Storage An Old-time Menace.

Keokuk, Iowa.—Free storage for farmers'  
grain has been a menace to the grain trade as  
well as to the farmers for many years, and  
while I don't like to hear of a fellow grain  
dealer getting into trouble, I trust it will elimi-  
nate a very pernicious practice of storing grain  
either free or for a nominal storage charge, and  
then ship the grain out before a contract of  
purchase has been made with the farmer who  
stores the grain. This custom has been used  
to camouflage a gambling operation for the ele-  
vator operator. He has sold the grain, re-  
ceived the pay for it and is gambling that the  
little storage that he may receive will more  
than take care of the advance in price, and  
many times he has been disappointed. It seems  
from the reports we get that often the dealer  
was unable to furnish the grain of equal grade  
or pay the market price for it. So I am free  
to state that I am in hopes that the elevator  
operator will cease storing grain for any one  
but himself. It is a dangerous practice even  
where there is no chance for criminal prosecution.  
—O. A. Talbott.

Storage Earns Several Charges.

Sedalia, Mo.—The idea of getting something  
or nothing has always appealed to people who  
are thoughtless and do not use common or-  
dinary intelligence and an offer to store the  
farmers wheat for nothing seems to us to be  
nothing more or less than advertising some  
get-rich-quick scheme by some irresponsible  
party.

The responsibility of storing other people's  
goods and standing good for them certainly  
entails a carrying charge equal to the insur-  
ance of same against loss by fire or tornado as  
well as a charge for furnishing bin room, and  
we claim an extra charge for shrinkage as  
it is impossible to take out the same number  
of bushels of wheat that was originally placed  
in the bin.

The practice of taking wheat to store and  
then shipping it to market and disposing of it  
and then hedging the wheat on the board is a  
very dangerous proceeding for the elevator man  
and not an adequate protection to the party  
who stores the wheat.

We do not store wheat for anyone, but we  
have a contract which we issue to parties who  
do not wish to sell their wheat at the time of  
delivery. It follows.—Sedalia Milling Com-  
pany, A. C. Harler, President.

## CONTRACT.

Non-Transferable.

No. ....  
Sedalia, Mo., .....  
This is to certify that the Sedalia Milling  
Company has this day purchased of .....  
bushels of numbers ..... wheat.  
We agree to pay the same price for this wheat  
that they are paying for a like grade of wheat  
at the time this contract is presented for settle-  
ment, less two (2) cents per bushel for the first  
month or fractional part thereof, and one (1)  
cent per bushel for each additional fifteen days  
or fractional part thereof, from date of this  
contract until it is surrendered for settlement.  
It is mutually understood that the Sedalia Mill-  
ing Company becomes sole owner of this wheat  
upon execution of this contract. No agent is  
permitted to change this contract or make any  
other agreement.

I agree to the above terms.

SEDALIA MILLING COMPANY,

Purchaser.

..... Seller. By .....  
THIS CONTRACT MUST BE PRESENTED  
WITHIN TWELVE (12) MONTHS FROM  
DATE.

## Suggests Plan for Protecting Dealers Who Store Grain.

Galva, Ia.—The form of agreement given be-  
low would in my estimation relieve the grain  
dealer of taking a loss in storing grain, at  
least as long as the future is higher than the  
cash, and as the delivery month approaches the  
spread must narrow down, and if the spread  
is too narrow to allow for fair compensation  
a clause may be inserted naming a fair com-  
pensation.

Take for example the present situation the  
dealer if he kept the grain in his house would  
have a good carrying charge and if he shipped  
the grain he would break even and have the  
use of the money in the mean time.—A. J.  
Nelson, Mgr.

## FUTURE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

No. ....  
This is to certify that ..... has  
delivered to this elevator ..... bu.  
of ..... for which he agrees to  
accept ..... under Chicago ..... future  
in full settlement for said grain.

It is further agreed that if this grain is not  
settled for before the 1st day of the month  
herein named as delivery month the owner of  
said grain will accept the close of the day pre-  
ceding this delivery month as basis for full  
settlement.

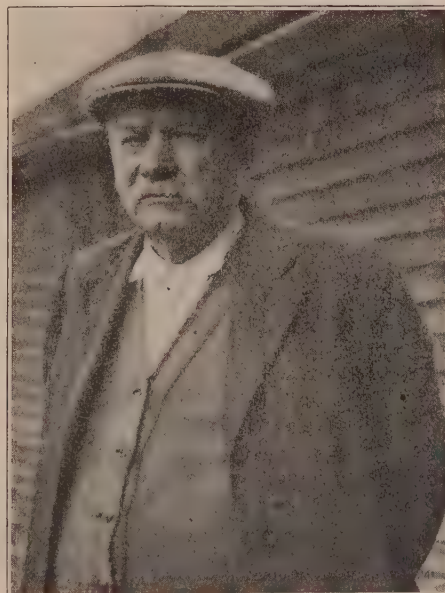
It is further understood and agreed that the  
owner of this grain gives this elevator operator  
permission to ship and sell said grain and that  
said owner hereby waives his right to delivery  
of said grain.

Witness my hand this ..... day of .....  
192..

..... Owner of grain.  
..... Elevator Operator.

A 1927 insurance policy for a Merry  
Christmas and a Happy New Year has been  
issued by Southworth & Co. of Toledo. It  
is very well printed in green and red and  
bears facsimile signatures of members of  
the company.

A tentative bill calling for a federal ap-  
propriation of \$10,000,000 with which to con-  
duct a general clean-up campaign in the  
corn-borer infested areas of Ohio, Indiana,  
Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York, has  
been prepared by the executive com'tee of  
the International Corn Borer Organization  
of Ohio. The area involved includes 2,500,-  
000 acres of corn and the procedure outlined  
involves new methods of corn farming with  
extra equipment and additional labor. It is  
designed not only to rid the infested area  
but also to protect the uninfested corn pro-  
ducing districts. That generous appropria-  
tion should provide enough inspectors to in-  
sure the prompt killing of every corn borer  
family.



O. A. Taylor, Ionia, Ia., Fifty years with one  
firm.

## Bureaucrats Grabbing Power.

The Federal Trade Commission applied to  
the U. S. Circuit Court for an order to en-  
force the compliance with directions to the  
Standard Educational Society to desist from  
unfair methods of competition.

When the suit came to trial the attorney  
of the Federal Trade Commission sought to  
foreclose on the defendant's right to have the  
court look into the merits of the controversy  
on the ground that "the court is without juris-  
diction to try any issue of fact such as here  
tendered, but is limited to entering an order  
either affirming, modifying, or vacating the  
order of the commission."

The court, however, held that this was pre-  
sumptuous, and suggested to counsel that they  
agree on a stipulation of facts, since Sec. 5  
of the act provides that the allegation of the  
commission as to the facts must be supported  
by testimony to be considered by the court.

In other words, a defendant is not to be  
convicted by a coterie of bureaucrats, but must  
have his day in court the same as any other  
offender.—14 Fed. (2d) 949.

## Chicago-Winnipeg Telephone Service.

A new Chicago-Winnipeg circuit 920 miles  
long was opened a few days ago to give direct  
telephonic connections between the two grain  
centers. Long distance telephone calls from  
Winnipeg to Chicago and vice versa were for-  
merly switched at Minneapolis.

The new line permits connection of Winni-  
peg with almost every other important busi-  
ness center in the United States with only a  
single switching point at Chicago. This in-  
cludes such centers as Denver, Dallas, Kansas  
City, New Orleans, Memphis, Cleveland, De-  
troit, Philadelphia and New York.

The new direct circuit is giving grain cen-  
ters quicker and better service. The possibility  
of interruptions during conversation is largely  
avoided by the elimination of switching points  
and the quality of the transmission is notice-  
ably better.

"Perhaps the farmer could take the tons of  
advice he is receiving and use it for fertil-  
izer."—Western Way in News.

## With Gilchrist & Co. Fifty-three Years.

O. A. Taylor was born Aug. 11th, 1851, in  
Tioga county, New York, and moved with his  
parents to Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1856,  
where he lived on a farm until 1873. He then  
went to Cresco, Iowa, and entered the employ  
of Gilchrist & Company as second man in their  
warehouse at that point. In those days there  
were no elevators but large quantities of grain  
and seeds were handled through flat houses.  
About the only grain raised then was wheat  
and it was delivered in bags. Ten to fifteen  
bags made a good load for the poor dirt roads  
of that day.

Arriving at the warehouse, it was trucked  
from the wagon to platform scales and then  
trucked back into the warehouse where it was  
piled up in bins; later to be loaded into cars  
by wheelbarrows, the minimum of a car being  
18,000 and the maximum 24,000 lbs. A good  
warehouseman would cooper and load a car  
in an hour.

From Cresco, Mr. Taylor went to Lawler,  
Iowa, to manage the business of the same com-  
pany. Wheat had been raised year after year  
and was mostly high grade grain, but in 1877  
to 1878 wheat failed and farmers turned to  
oats, timothy, flax and corn. For one season  
Lawler was the largest primary timothy mar-  
ket in the United States. In 1891 Mr. Taylor  
went to Fredericksburg and bought grain there  
for one season for Gilchrist & Co. and in 1892  
went to Ionia, Iowa, and is still manager at  
that point for the same company; a service of  
over fifty-three years and still he is active.



**Driveway Chatter.**

By GUS.

The slow movement in many parts of the country gives the elevator operators an excellent opportunity to inspect the bearings in their machinery and make sure they are in first-class condition. Such an inspection would lead to the over-coming of many dangerous fire hazards. Further, it would give the operator a peace of mind if at present such parts of his machinery are badly worn. Take this opportunity to inspect the bearings of the top of the house as well as the bottom. Spend a little time to care for the places hard to get at.

\* \* \* \*

With the high moisture content of new corn every elevator with drying facilities is in excellent position to make a good return on its investment. This is the second year that the products of the corn belt has favored the elevator operator who was prepared.

\* \* \* \*

A few days ago we ran across another advocate of the metric system of weights and measures. Again, we state for the benefit of such advocates, that the metric system is highly commendable, but it entails heavy losses in scrapping of present weighing and measuring equipment and heavy expenses in the purchase of new. This applies not only to the grain trade but to the railroads, manufacturers, coal dealers, and to the retail store keepers who weigh out pounds of meat or the pounds of sugar. Further, it makes it necessary to educate people to its use and will open the road to many nefarious practices as a consequence of unfamiliarity with the system.

\* \* \* \*

Not long ago a newspaper correspondent referred to cash grain as the cause for retarded towns. He suggested that where cash grain had been replaced with diversified interests and the farmers had taken to truck gardening the communities were enjoying prosperity. We take issue with the writer. Bread is very essential to the livelihood of millions regardless of the truck farms, the fruit farms and vegetable growers. Bread is still the staff of life. There is no necessity for the highly developed town in every community and the big open spaces of the west that are devoted to producing the staff of life are just as essential to the progress of the world as the products of the more highly developed communities; perhaps more so. Frequently they are more prosperous than the too heavily populated sections where each scratches for an existence and spends what little he makes on diversified man made amusements.

\* \* \* \*

It would seem that with the progress the grain trade has made in the last few years that price wars would have become an antiquated method of meeting competition, particularly in the regions where production has been established for a long time. Yet right down in the state of Illinois, which is growing old in the grain business, we find dealers still selfish enough to believe that they should be the only ones in a town, and so bigoted as to believe that they can maintain their leadership simply on the basis of price. We know of other dealers who have made "service" their watchword and have handled grain on a profitable margin because they were willing to give service. Price wars are unnecessary.

\* \* \* \*

Wet weather this year has carried with it an epidemic of hog cholera in many communities. Some grain dealers attribute this to use of wet corn by feeders. Others frankly state their belief that it is a consequence of the conditions under which hogs are being fattened rather than the feeding of wet corn. The latter tell of seeing hogs left to shift for themselves in wet fields and eat the feed that is thrown them. They explain no clean, dry

quarters are supplied for the animals and suggest colds and pneumonia. It is still a question. If someone can find a preventive for cholera, yet permit the feeding of wet corn it will at the same time prevent serious losses of live stock and increase the outlet for corn surplus.

\* \* \* \*

One of the greatest disadvantages of having the office in the elevator or attached to it, is the difficulty of getting sufficient draft at all times to keep the office stove at work. On several occasions I have been driven out of elevator offices because the wind was blowing from the wrong direction and the dense smoke was stifling. I have seen long pipe extensions that threatened to collapse with the first cross wind and other makeshifts, but if I were to erect an elevator I would tolerate none of them. I would surely build my office at least 25 feet from the elevator so that I could depend upon my chimney drawing well enough to keep the office warm for customers at all times. Then a fire in the office would not endanger the elevator and vice versa. I believe that such an arrangement would reduce the fire hazards to the elevator and its contents enough to win some recognition from the mutual fire insurance companies and maybe a slight reduction in rate.

\* \* \* \*

Carbon bi-sulphide has been found an efficient means for exterminating weevil in wheat, but fire hazards prevent its use in terminal elevators. Terminal elevator operators are still looking for an efficient weevil killer which they may safely use in one bin at a time, a weevil killer which will not contaminate the grain or make it unmerchantable.

**Canadian Grain Drying Order Revised**

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada issued the following revised order.

Pursuant to the provisions of the board's circular of Nov. 1, 1926, the following amendment and additional regulations are made in accordance therewith, effective on the 20th day of December, 1926.

**Regulation No. 7** issued under date of Nov. 11, 1926, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor:

All wheat, barley, rye and oats, the moisture content of which has been determined by the board's inspection department, whether received by public or private terminal elevators, shall be subject to the terms and conditions relating to the handling of tough or damp grain as provided in the present elevator tariffs and adjustments shall be made on the following basis of moisture content to cover loss in drying.

Wheat, barley and rye graded "tough" shall be adjusted to a drying basis of 13 per cent moisture content.

Wheat, barley and rye graded "damp" containing 17 to 20 per cent of moisture, shall be adjusted to a drying basis of 12.5 per cent moisture content.

Wheat, barley and rye graded "damp" containing over 20 per cent of moisture shall be adjusted to a drying basis of 12 per cent moisture content.

Oats graded "tough" shall be adjusted to a drying basis of 12.5 per cent moisture content.

Oats graded "damp" shall be adjusted to a drying basis of 12 per cent moisture content.

The following are added:

**Regulation No. 8:** On all tough oats and barley, the moisture content of which has not been determined, the elevator, on drying same, shall be entitled to deduct 3½ per cent from the amount as shown on the outstanding warehouse receipt to cover loss in drying.

**Regulation No. 9:** Oats, barley or rye graded "tough" shall only be dried at the request of the owner.

**Regulation No. 10:** The drying of all grain shall be under the supervision of the board of grain commissioners through its inspection officers.



Lillie's 160,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Franklin, Tenn. [See facing page.]



## Modern Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Franklin, Tenn.

Tennessee continues to increase the acreage and improve the quality of its grain and this naturally results in the provision of better grain handling facilities each year.

One of the most successful institutions of middle Tennessee is the Lillie Mill Company of Franklin, a progressive institution which has grown rapidly during recent years. It was established in Franklin in 1869 and is owned and operated by Mr. C. H. Corn and his two sons, W. G. and E. L. Corn.

The institution's 600-barrel flour mill has been served by an old wood elevator and a couple of large reinforced concrete tanks, but this was insufficient to meet the needs of the plant so Horner & Wyatt were employed to design a new house. This has recently been completed, thereby adding 160,000-bus. storage capacity to the plant and providing new and modern facilities for handling and cleaning the grain. The new elevator, illustrated herewith, is an attractive fireproof storage and handling house. It occupies a ground space of 38x96 feet.

THE WORKING HOUSE is formed of four cylindrical corner bins, 14 feet in diameter, with 95½ feet depth. Walls extending diagonally across from the opposite corner cylindrical bins intersect in the middle and form four bins of irregular form in the middle of the working house. These bins are but 48 feet deep, their bottoms being 10 feet above the work floor. Grain can be spouted from either of these bins to sacking scales or to the mixing hopper on this floor. Grain from the mixing hopper is spouted direct to the boot of the single leg. These four interior bins are surmounted by a 2,000-bus. Fairbanks hopper scale. Above it in the cupola is the head of the 2,500-bus. leg and the Invincible Grain Cleaner which has a capacity for cleaning 3,000 bus. per hour. Grain from the elevator head goes either to the cleaner, thru screw conveyor for distribution into bins, or direct to the scale hopper below. The leg, the screw and the cleaner are driven by a 25-h.p. Fairbanks motor.

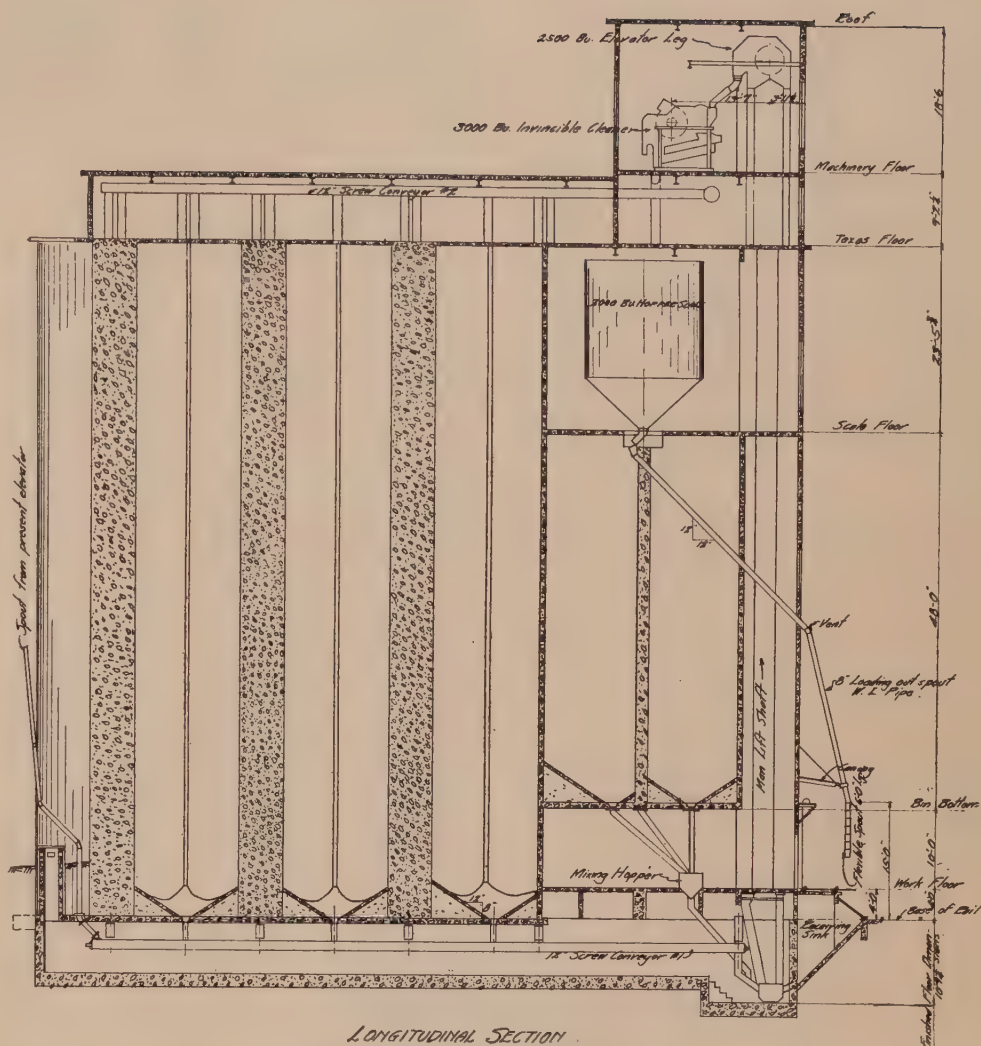
While the cupola of the working house rises to a height of 113 feet above the base of rail of the side house, the six storage bins, which are 18 feet in diameter, and three interstice bins only extend up 95½ feet.

Grain is delivered to these storage bins by means of a 12-inch screw conveyor and removed from them by a 12-inch screw conveyor in the basement. A man-lift in the working house operates between the up and down leg casings. Ample room has been left for the installation of an additional leg. The receiving sink of the working house is covered with a wide canopy so that the grain being pulled from the cars by power shovels is protected from the elements. Grain dropped into the sink flows to the boot of the elevator.

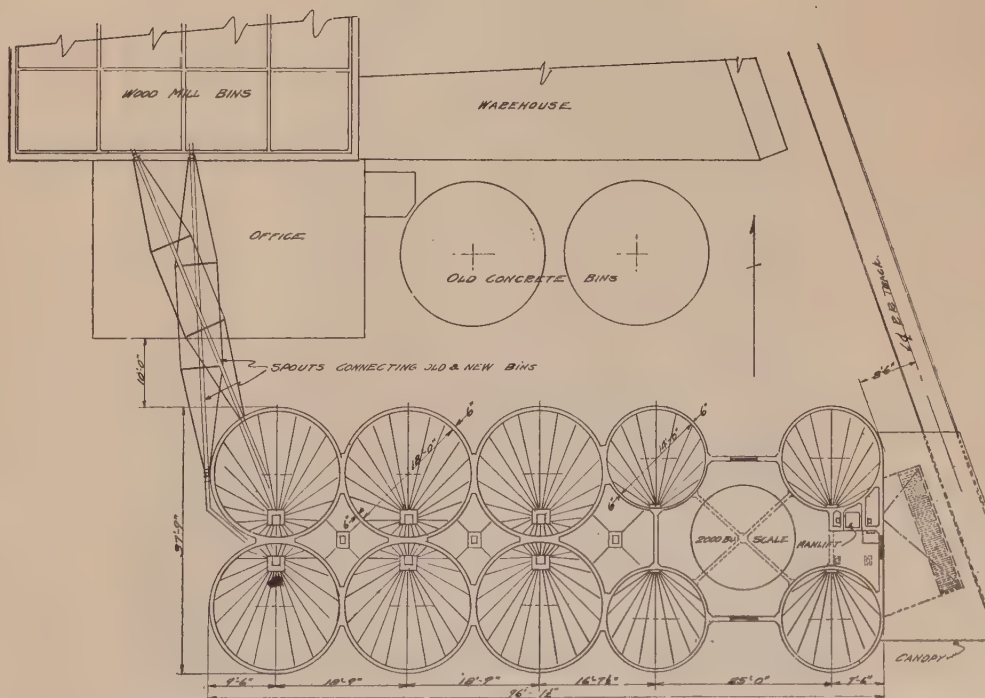
While this house was designed primarily to provide storage for the mill, it is well equipped to clean and mix grain for shipping and a loading spout is provided on the track side. Grain can also be spouted to the elevator from the adjacent mill. All bins are hopper bottomed and self-cleaning. One special advantage of the bin arrangement is that a mixture suitable to the needs of the mill can be drawn in the proportion desired from each of the bins located above the screw conveyor in the basement.

At present the owners receive wagon wheat through a wagon dump at the mill, but it is intended that eventually all wagon wheat will be dumped and conveyed to the storage tanks for cleaning and mixing.

All transmission machinery and metal work in this plant were supplied by the Webster Mfg. Co. All storage bins are equipped with Zeleny Thermometers for detecting heating of grain. The house was built by the Industrial Engineering Co.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



Longitudinal Section and Plan of Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Franklin, Tenn. [See facing page.]



### 40,000-Bus. Iron-Clad Elevator at Minot, N. D.

Illustrated herewith is a view of the new elevator the Minot Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n of Minot, N. Dak., had built last October to replace the house burned the latter part of August.

The old elevator was torn down after having been badly damaged by fire, and a complete new one built in its place. The new elevator has a capacity of 40,000 bus. and has 18 bins, all of which are hoppers and 16 of which hold a large carload each.

A reinforced concrete slab is under the main elevator and an extra large boot tank is provided. A Gerber double distributor with 21 ducts and a steel spout frame is fitted to the twin legs, each equipped with 11x6 Salem buckets. A Richardson 2,000-bu. automatic scale, discharging into an 8¼-inch well casing, direct spout, is used for weighing out shipments. Each leg is driven by a 7½ hp. motor and a Hinckley head drive. A No. 50 B. B. Simplex grain cleaner has a 5-hp. motor attached to the solid steel frame of the cleaner. A 2-hp. motor drives an air compressor. All motors are Fairbanks Morse B. B. enclosed ventilated type.

A Link Belt manlift runs from the workfloor to the cupola floor.

The driveway is 12 feet wide and is equipped with a 22x8, 10-ton Fairbanks scale, fitted with a truck dump. The old office was used, which is 12x34, attached to the driveway.

A large warehouse is attached to the elevator for storing the many different products this company has for sale. A feed mill with 4 bins arranged over it, takes care of their feed trade. A steel spout carries the whole feed from either elevator leg to these four bins over the feed mill.

Both the approach and the exit doors of the

driveway are equipped with combination hinge and roller type door openers. The entire plant is covered with 1¼-inch, galvanized steel siding on the walls and heavy standing seam roofing on all roofs.

This company has been doing business in Minot for a number of years and Louis Enger is the manager. Mr. Enger has been managing the company's affairs ever since it started. His ability as manager is reflected in every department.

This new plant was designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Company.

### Bean Crop Hard Hit by Bad Weather.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The bean crop has been greatly reduced thru losses from unseasonable weather at harvest, according to a special survey by the crop reporting service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

About 17,000,000 bus. of beans were harvested this year compared with 20,000,000 bus. harvested last year, but field losses being much greater than last year in important white bean districts, the quantity of these that will be saved for human consumption will be considerably reduced.

The total harvest in New York and Michigan, where the damage was greatest, is expected to be 7,769,000 bus.; compared with 10,084,000 in 1925. Of this year's crop in these two states the outturn of cleaned beans is expected to be about 5,250,000 bus. compared with about 7,580,000 in 1925. Similar but less extensive damage occurred in parts of Idaho and adjacent states.

The crop of Great Northern white beans is estimated at 1,334,000 bus., which is about 200,000 less than last year. Red kidney bean production is about 1,174,000 bus., or 278,000 less than in 1925. Pintos are estimated at 1,861,000 bus., a reduction from last year of 656,000 bus.

The California crop of small white beans is estimated at 300,000 bus., compared with 375,000 in 1925. The crop of California pinks is nearly 1,000,000 bus., about the same as last year, and California limas, including baby limas, are estimated at about 2,900,000 bus., or about 1,000,000 bus. greater than last year.

### Iowa Grain Dealers Meet at Storm Lake.

A large representative group of grain shippers and receivers met at Storm Lake Dec. 15th, in the Bradford Hotel, at the call of the Secretary of the Western Grain Dealers' Assn.

Through the kindness of James E. Bennett Co. and Lamson Brothers & Co. of Storm Lake, a banquet was served free gratis to all the grain dealers present.

You may be assured that this was a very bountiful banquet and that there were no guests but whom were plentifully served with the excellent food provided. After the cigars were lighted, the grain dealers were welcomed by Mayor Mack, of Storm Lake, who was very gracious in offering the Key of the City to the grain dealers.

Secretary Milligan then took charge of the meeting and during the evening called on each member present for some word in regard to the various trade questions that came up in the discussions. Every grain man present felt that the meeting was his meeting and all were very willing to participate in the discussions.

The Association's officers feel that the real value from the local meetings comes from the remarks brought out from the grain dealers in the discussions and that this practice should be encouraged in each group meeting. The subjects covered in these discussions were such as, cost of operation; storing grain; sidelines; grain grades; and kindred subjects.

The group present represented every phase of the grain business, viz., terminal representatives, farmers' elevator managers, line elevator managers; and independent dealers. All dealers without exception expressed themselves as having an enjoyable evening, both pleasant and profitable and hoped that these meetings would be called oftener, if grain conditions warranted.

Among those present were the following: J. F. Barnes, Truesdale; Thos. Scambler, Alta; Gerhard Larson, Albert City; B. Wagner, Des Moines; L. W. Irwin, Sac City; A. L. Anderson, Rossie; S. Londergair, Marcus; R. C. Booth, Laurens; B. S. Bryon, Albert City; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; J. Skewis Co., Greenville; W. A. Galbraith, Sac City; Chas. Hocum, Newell; Art Frasier, Aurelia; J. H. Barrett, Cedar Rapids; M. E. De Wolf, Spencer; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; H. R. Priebard, Des Moines; E. H. Tiedeman, Fonda; Geo. Schissel, Varina; R. B. Lacey, Varina; H. D. Balck, Galva; A. Nelson, Galva; Chas. Skewis, Greenville; F. M. Smith, Leverett; Chas. Folk, C. Devries, Sanborn; D. O. Milligan, Des Moines.

From Chicago came Kenny Pierce and George Booth.

From Storm Lake came I. B. Hunt, Sig Steventon, Bob Swenson, Boyel Triggs, Pete Wold, Chas. Nelson, A. Torkelson, B. H. Wold, Mr. Baker, Gue Wold, Guy Mack, Geo. Wegner, Fred Bitters, Wm. Gutel, C. E. Voyles, K. R. Frazier and E. W. Oates.

The Argentine export duty on barley has been changed from 0.02 gold peso per metric tons (45.93 bushels), as established in October, to 0.01 peso per metric ton.—Acting Commercial Attache H. B. MacKenzie, Buenos Aires.

Spain.—A royal decree of Oct. 7 provided for Government purchases of corn thru competitive bids within the agricultural year of 150,000 tons (3,900,000 bus.). The statement preceding the text of the decree indicates that due to the prolonged drought of last summer a serious shortage in the corn crop took place so the local crop will be far from sufficient to meet requirements. The necessity of some action to protect the cattle raising industry, at the same time preventing such a fall in price of the local crop as might be brought about by free and unlimited importation was emphasized. The Government decided the purchase of foreign corn with the intervention of the State and regulated and controlled by the Junta Central de Abastos, was the step indicated as best maintaining the necessary harmony between different interests affected.—N. B. Stewart, American Consul General at Barcelona.



Modern Cribbed Elevator of Farmers Grain Ass'n at Minot, N. D.



# Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

## ARKANSAS

St. Joe, Ark.—John M. Phillips has bought the Jasper Mill, which was formerly operated by George Bethny, but which has been closed for some time. The machinery will be sold and the building torn down.

Little Rock, Ark.—On Oct. 1 we leased the plant of the Rose City Mfg. Co. This gives us 3 large warehouses with a total capacity of 100 cars of sacked grain. It also gives us trackage for 12 cars at our plant and 10 cars at the Rose City plant, making a total of 22 cars, which can be placed alongside of the platforms at both plants. Both our plant and the Rose City plant have a total bulk storage capacity of 60,000 bus. combined. The meal capacity of the two plants is 1,100 bbls. per 24 hours. We are not operating the Rose City plant at the present time, we are only using it for warehouse storage. We hope to operate the feed and meal plants of the Rose City Mill after the first of the year.—J. F. Weinmann, J. F. Weinmann Mfg. Co.

## CALIFORNIA

Bieber, Cal.—J. A. Jack is building a 40-bbl. flour mill here.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Sawyer Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators, R. R. Sawyer, William Day and L. B. Hart.

Fall River, Cal.—The Fall River Mfg. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, D. F. and Fred Knoch and A. E. Royce. The new company will erect a modern plant.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The new elvtr. which will be built by the California Mfg. Corp. will be of reinforced concrete and consist of four bins, each 20 ft. in diameter and 100 ft. high, connected by a 6x9-ft. tunnel 45 ft. in length.

## CANADA

Sherbrooke, Que.—The Fuller Grain & Prov. Co., Ltd., has been incorporated.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd., is adding 500,000 bus. to the capacity of its terminal elvtr. here.

Vancouver, B. C.—J. O. Macaluso of New York and George Georges Cablentz are the joint managers of the new office of Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Fort William, Ont.—C. Stuart Langille has resigned as mgr. of the wheat pool's terminal elvtrs. here and will reside in Winnipeg, engaging in other duties.

Tillsbury, Ont.—Kelly, Case & Co. are erecting an elvtr. of 20,000 bus. capacity and a seed plant fully equipped to handle seeds and especially seed corn. Corn will be imported from the United States.—W. A. Kelly, Kelly, Case & Co.

Fort William, Ont.—The workhouse of N. M. Paterson's elvtr. "O" burned on Dec. 17 with a loss of \$225,000, of which \$75,000 is on the grain contained in the house. The concrete tanks and the grain contained in them are undamaged.

Halifax, N. S.—The Government Elvtr. here will install two more grain belts and another conveyor gallery. The house will then have four belts, each capable of delivery of 15,000 bus. per hour and equipped to load two ships at a time.

Collingwood, Ont.—The E. R. Bacon Grain Co. of Chicago is having its 250,000-bu. house entirely overhauled, the steam plant eliminated and replaced by squirrel cage motor, and the marine leg of 4,000 bus. per hour capacity tripled to a capacity of 12,000 bus. per hour. Work has been going on at spasmodic intervals during the year. However, new contracts were let to the Canadian Stewart Co. This is a transfer house and is leased from the Canadian National Railways.

## WINNIPEG LETTER.

The Alliance Grain Co., Ltd., incorporated; capital stock, \$500,000.

R. J. Moffat of Bradwell, was appointed managing director of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at the directors' meeting held recently.

Geo. E. Cathcart, one of the best known members of the Grain Exchange, was presented with a walnut cabinet of silver by his fellow members on Dec. 8, celebrating his marriage which took place on Dec. 9.

James A. Mitchell died in Victoria on Dec. 5. Mr. Mitchell was one of the prime movers in organizing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, having introduced the grain section to the Board of Trade in 1887, which later developed into the present Grain Exchange. He was a partner with Wm. Martin in the firm of Mitchell & Martin and organized the Northern Elvtr. Co. Mr. Mitchell was interested in grain matters until 1901, when he removed to the Pacific Coast.

To facilitate the movement of damp grain to the terminal elvtrs. where it can be properly treated, the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n has distributed a circular to its country agents asking for information as to the quantity of such grain in farmers hands to be marketed at each station, and in the line elvtrs. A com'te was appointed to work in conjunction with the board of grain commissioners, and its members are as follows: P. C. Watt, Dr. Robert Magill, C. Reid and J. Thoradson for the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; C. Gage, R. Edmond, G. Briggs and A. Murphy, for public and private elvtrs.; R. M. Mahoney for the Manitoba Pool, F. MacLaren for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, A. R. Folliot, Central Selling Agency, James Richardson for the exports, John Horn and Walter A. Hastings for the millers, E. D. Cotterill and C. E. Jefferson, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway, T. P. White and A. E. Rosevear, for the Canadian National Railways. The com'te held another meeting here on Dec. 14.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—G. T. Russell has been elected a director of the Grain Exchange, succeeding J. R. Forsythe, deceased.

Ordway, Colo.—The Robinson Grain Co., with headquarters at Colorado Springs, has completed its grain warehouse here.

Gilcrest, Colo.—The W. F. Hines Elvtr. burned on Dec. 12. Part of the stock is owned by the Farr Produce Co. of Greeley.

Longmont, Colo.—The mill and elvtr. of the Longmont Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co. was sold at foreclosure sale on Nov. 30.

Paoli, Colo.—I am now mgr. of the Paoli Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., succeeding J. E. W. Larson who resigned. I was formerly located at Wray.—J. A. Miles.

Denver, Colo.—The O. M. Kellogg Grain Co. has leased the plant formerly operated by the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. and is using it as a terminal elvtr. for grain from its various country stations in this state and in Nebraska.

Holly, Colo.—The elvtr. of A. L. Smith & Co. burned to the ground on Nov. 27 and my plant was slightly damaged. Holes were burned through the walls in several places but by the strenuous work of the fire department it was saved. Damage amounts to about \$200.—R. Romer, Romer Merc. Co.

## ILLINOIS

Hillsboro, Ill.—The Gordon Mills Co. suffered a fire loss.

Manteno, Ill.—The Farmers' Elvtr. Co. has painted its elvtr.

Winchester, Ill.—Joseph Dodson, mgr. of the Schultz-Baujan & Co.'s elvtr. here, killed himself.

Rutland, Ill.—The Rutland Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has repaired its elvtr.

Chatsworth, Ill.—Kohler Bros. have built a new driveway in their elvtr.

Wenona, Ill.—W. H. Tallyn has installed a Kewanee Auto Truck Dump.

Fairbury, Ill.—We put a new roof on our feed warehouse.—Farmers Grain Co.

Sheridan, Ill.—V. L. Anderson has installed an auto truck dump in his elvtr.

Woodford, Ill.—The Woodford Elvtr. Co. will build a new storage room for feed.

Somonauk, Ill.—We plan on installing a new auto truck dump.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Browning, Ill.—The elvtr. at this station is not closed as was recently reported.—X.

Meadows, Ill.—The Meadows Grain & Coal Co. has painted all its elvtr. buildings and office.

New Canton, Ill.—Heidloff Elvtr. Co. has replaced its gasoline engine with a 25-h.p. motor.

Lostant, Ill.—H. C. Vollmer & Co. will replace its old gasoline engine with an electric motor.

Hume, Ill.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which had been condemned, was dynamited.

La Hogue, Ill.—The west elvtr. of the Farmers Grain Co. has been covered with galvanized roofing.

Pontiac, Ill.—Joe Eymann has succeeded George Brunsell as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr.

Littleton, Ill.—A new stock company has been organized to buy stock and grain, with Geo. M. Little as mgr.

Bearsdale (Decatur p. o.), Ill.—Frank Beal has leased the elvtr. belonging to the Sherman Nieman Estate.

Princeton, Ill.—Charles Swearingen, while making adjustments on his corn elvtr., severely bruised his arm.

Shinn (Hull p. o.), Ill.—D. Jones & Son of Kinderhook have remodeled their elvtr. here and built a cob burner.

Sheridan Junction, Ill.—The Carter Grain & Lumber Co. has built a 20x36-ft. addition to be used for the storage of feeds.

Loraine, Ill.—H. H. Lawless, mgr., Lawless Bros., who suffered an attack of paralysis last July, is still confined to his home.

Penfield, Ill.—The east elvtr. of the Penfield Grain & Coal Co. was completely destroyed by fire caused from backfire of motor.

Del Rey, Ill.—We do not intend to build a new elvtr. office at the present time.—Wm. F. Simons, mgr., Del Rey Farmers Grain Co.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Wallace Grain & Supply Co. has built a 3-story implement building and will soon erect an addition to its lumber shed.

Piper City, Ill.—The B. W. Cunningham Grain Co. has built a new brick office, size 18x24 ft., with roof covering the new Fairbanks-Morse 10-ton auto truck scale.

Serena, Ill.—The Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. has built a new lumber shed, two deck with concrete foundation, 80x20 ft. A coal conveyor has been added to its equipment.

Oswego, Ill.—The Oswego Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has sold its business to R. L. Todd who will take possession Jan. 3.—C. A. Hunter, mgr., Oswego Farmers Grain Co.

Decatur, Ill.—C. L. Leiss, for the past four years mgr. for James E. Bennett, has resigned to take a position as mgr. of the Decatur territory for W. G. Moorhead & Co.

Cairo, Ill.—The Board of Trade will hold its annual election the first Monday in January. Candidates are being selected by a special com'te appointed by the pres., Mr. Thistlewood.

Princeville, Ill.—R. Cox & Son have bought the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. The Farmers company of which Mr. Cox has been mgr. will be dissolved and the \$5,000 of capital returned to the stockholders.

Sheridan, Ill.—Gunner Anderson was seriously injured in the elvtr. of his brother, V. L. Anderson, when he attempted to put a belt onto pulley while the machinery was traveling at high speed. His hand was badly mangled.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—We had a fire in the cupola of our north elvtr. on the night of Nov. 17 at 9:30 p. m., caused by slipping belt at 2:00 p. m. from wheat slug. Charcoal fire burned the floor out before coming to a blaze outside. Damage was small. Building was wet and fire barrel was the saver.—H. L. Grubbs, mgr., Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.



Hume, Ill.—Thirty-five farmers have organized a grain company here, for the purpose of selling and shipping grain in the markets of the country. Claude Turner is manager of the company. An elvtr. will be erected in the spring.

Clinton, Ill.—C. L. McBride of Kenny and H. D. Luckenbill of Springfield have purchased the elvtr. at South Clinton which was formerly owned and operated by Edward Hendricks. Vernie McBride, son of C. L. McBride, will be in charge of the business.

Amboy, Ill.—We have installed the following equipment: a 7½-h.p. electric motor, a new leg with 7x7x15-in. buckets, a new manlift, concrete grain pit, a 10-ton truck scale, a Kewanee Air Lift, and a new leg to elevate material from our ear corn crusher. We also raised cupola 10 ft.—F. S. Brooks.

Ottawa, Ill.—H. W. Brush, a representative of Requa Bros., Chicago, was seriously injured on Dec. 6 when his car skidded onto the tracks of the C. B. & Q. Railroad south of here in front of an approaching train. He received a bad cut above the eye and several bruises about the body. Mr. Brush applied the brakes when he saw the train coming but the road was covered with frozen sleet, causing the car to skid.

Decatur, Ill.—Work on the new 2,500,000-bu. reinforced concrete elvtr. of the Staley Mfg. Co. is progressing rapidly. The workhouse is under roof. The tanks are being built in two units, the first is ready for the roof and forms are in place for pouring concrete for the second unit. The plant will be completed about March 1. Folwell-Ahlskog Co. is building the house, and the John S. Metcalf Co. are consulting engineers.

Shawneetown, Ill.—The Shawneetown Elvtr. Co.'s 20,000-bu. cribbed iron-clad elvtr. has been started by the Reliance Constr. Co. It is located on the L. & N. and B. & O. railroads. It will be operated by 6 Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Ventilated Motors and 2 Texrope drives, and will be equipped with 2 McMillin Truck Dumps, 3 stands of elvtrs. and one old style wagon dump, manlift, Western Sheller and Cleaner, 800-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale, dust collector, cob burner, drier and car puller. A 20,000-bu. ear corn crib will adjoin. Crib will be equipped with one shaker feeder and one chain feeder.

Tabor, Ill.—First testimony in the Tabor Co-op. Grain Co. case was offered on Dec. 10 when Chauncey Anderson, prosecuting witness, testified as to grain which he alleges was sold and for which he received no money. The Tabor Grain Co. is charged with grand larceny and larceny as bailee. Mr. Anderson testified that he delivered 1,760 bus. of shelled corn to the company in Oct., 1924. The corn was graded No. 2 yellow. Of this corn he sold some and received a check for \$286. On Aug. 1, 1925, he delivered 272 bus. of No. 3 white oats to the company. Calvin Gambrel, mgr. of the Tabor Grain Co., declared that the directors of the company knew in 1925 that they had overshipped by 27,000 bus. and that on Jan. 19, 1926, the bins of the elvtr., save for 20 bus. of oats, were empty. He took 25 minutes to explain overshipping. This he said, was the disposal of grain in storage other than that owned or paid for by the company.

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

Charles Sincere & Co. have opened a branch office on the arcade floor of the Palmer House.

Annual dues on the Chicago Board of Trade for 1927 have been fixed at \$200, the same as last year.

Richard Uhlmann, one of the youngest members of the Board of Trade, has been added to the list of nominees for membership on the directorate of the exchange.

Geo. W. Rose has just completed 40 years of continuous service with the Armour Grain Co. Officers of the company and a few of his old associates presented him with a silver service to commemorate the event.

Chas. T. Trego, aged 89, the oldest living member of the Board of Trade, was struck by a street car on one of Chicago's busiest corners on Dec. 23, and received a bad cut on his head above the ear. Mr. Trego joined the Board of Trade in 1868.

The year 1927 marks the 75th birthday of the Edward R. Bacon Grain Co. M. S. Bacon and Henry Bacon, natives of Natick, Mass., founded the company in 1852. For three generations the company and its affiliated companies have been active in the Central West, Canada and the East.

"Board of Trade Night" at the Ziegfeld Follies on Dec. 22 was a gala benefit performance given under the auspices of the Board of Trade Legion post, No. 304, to raise funds for the organization's relief work among the patients of various government hospitals and institutions for ex-service men in Chicago.

The Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n, in its fight for the removal of garlic from wheat, is holding a series of mass meetings in each town where a member of the ass'n is located. Farmers and business men are invited to attend these meetings where methods of removing garlic are explained. The organization is opposed to any weakening in the grades.

Members of the Board of Trade gave a banquet to Pres. John A. Bunnell and the officers and directors of the Board on Dec. 14 at the Union League Club. A check for \$1,000 was contributed to the Camp Algonquin Fund. Joseph P. Griffin was toastmaster and Melvin A. Traylor, pres. of the First Nat'l Bank of Chicago, made the principal address. Short talks were made by Oscar F. Mayer, Jr., L. A. Fitz, J. J. Badenoch, John A. Bunnell and Henry Rumsey.

The present partnership of Noyes & Jackson, of New York and Chicago, will be succeeded here by a new partnership operating under the name of David A. Noyes & Co. David A. Noyes, Solomon Sturges and Jones E. Henry of the New York office, three of the former partners, will be joined by Oliver A. Olmsted, James A. Cummins, James L. Leahy and Phillip W. Brockhaus. Business under the new regime will begin Jan. 1, both the grain and securities commission branches being continued as before. Mr. Jackson joins former associates and friends in an established New York institution. The New York office will be operated by Jones E. Henry under the new name. However, all trades will be cleared in Chicago.

#### INDIANA

Terre Haute, Ind.—The plant of the Sparks Mfg. Co. will resume operations on Jan. 1.

Cicero, Ind.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Amboy, Ind.—We installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in our plant.—Amboy Grain Co.

Buck Creek, Ind.—The L. & S. Grain Co. is overhauling its elvtr. and installing a feed grinder.

Rochester, Ind.—I installed an electric dump in my plant during the summer.—Wm. H. Deniston.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Warren Mannon, pres. of the Kinney Grain Co., was married on Nov. 11 to Miss Moorehead.

North Hayden, Ind.—Gleaners and Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Ora, Ind.—Benj. I. Rinehart has succeeded Ira E. Rinehart & Son as operator of the Ora Elvtr.—Benj. I. Rinehart.

Poneto, Ind.—We are installing a new Western Pitless Sheller in our elvtr. here.—C. C. England, The Poneto Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind.—Fire in an exposing building communicated to the elvtr. of the Goodrich Bros. Co. recently. The loss was small.

Bourbon, Ind.—The plant of the Bourbon Elvtr. Co. has been taken over by Joseph Neispodziany of South Bend. Kelsie Bessinger, who has been managing the plant for the First State Bank for several months, retires.

Cambridge City, Ind.—The Imperial Mills incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000. Directors: Lawrence Clark, Floyd Kirklin and Ross M. Hutchinson. The incorporators also have an elvtr. at Milton, Ind. Mr. Kirklin and Mr. Clark operate the Rush County Mills here.

Indianapolis, Ind.—H. C. Searce was re-elected pres. of the Indiana Millers Ass'n at its annual meeting here on Dec. 16. Other officers re-elected were: Frank C. Hutchinson, v. p., and Chas. B. Riley, sec'y-treas. Orville T. Stout and Carl Sims were re-elected on the board of managers.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A. N. Steinhart of Steinhart Grain Co., while driving south from Kokomo in his new coupe, skidded over the icy road and landed upside down in the ditch. Mr. Steinhart's car caught fire and luckily autoists following got him out of the wreckage just before the gasoline tank exploded. Mr. Steinhart, sore and lame, is now thanking his guardian angel for the kindly travelers who were quick to pull him out of the ruins.

Raub, Ind.—The elvtr. of Harry Garrison was destroyed by fire on Dec. 14 at 6:30 o'clock. The fire at that time was in the basement, but spread rapidly and the entire building was soon in flames. The building contained 25,000 bus. of corn and 5,000 bus. of wheat. Some of this may be salvaged, but the loss is estimated at \$16,000, covered by insurance. The elvtr. was built in 1899 by Kirkpatrick Bros., and was later sold to the Farmers Grain Co. Mr. Garrison has owned it about six years.

Delphi, Ind.—Whiteman Bros. & Co.'s new 25,000-bu. iron-clad cribbed elvtr. on the Wabash is approaching completion. The work is being done by the Reliance Construction Co. It will be equipped with 2 dumps, 2 legs, Western Sheller and Cleaner, one 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, Manlift, McMillin Truck Dump and a Dreadnaught Grinder. Power will be supplied by 3 Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Ventilated Motors of 40, 15 and 35 h.p.

Winchester, Ind.—C. V. Graft has let contract to the Reliance Constr. Co. for a 20,000-bu. cribbed iron-clad elvtr. on the Big 4 R. R. to replace the one destroyed by fire recently. It will be equipped with 2 stands of elvtrs., Western Sheller, Monitor Cleaner, Manlift, 100-h.p. steam engine with belt drive, and 150-h.p. boiler, McMillin Truck Dump, two 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scales, one 6-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, two chain feeders from dumps, and one chain feeder from dump to feed grinder, and a cyclone dust collector.

Laketon, Ind.—The last of the evidence in the Laketon Farmers Elvtr. Co. case has been introduced. The suit is that of George N. Moyer and the other directors of the company against Chauncey M. Gushart and the other stockholders of the company in which the directors seek to recover from the stockholders over \$53,000 that was lost in three or four years. The defendants made charges that the directors had speculated upon the Board of Trade. This was denied by the board of directors, who testified they had not so speculated. It did appear in the evidence that Ora Williams, who had managed the elvtr., was said to have speculated on the board, but it was not definitely shown whether for the company or for himself.

#### IOWA

Essex, Ia.—The Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co. installed a hammer mill feed grinder.

Hamburg, Ia.—I am building a new elvtr. of 10,000 bus. capacity.—F. J. Sullivan.

Sumner, Ia.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Co-op. Co. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Templeton, Ia.—I am out of the grain business.—A. P. Pape (formerly mgr. of the Templeton Elvtr. Co.)

Jefferson, Ia.—The Greene County Roller Mill has installed new machinery for mixing feeds of all kinds.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Emmetsburg Seed House opened its new feed grinding dept. for business on Dec. 6.

Somers, Ia.—The Somers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its charter, which expired on Aug. 29, for a period of 20 years.

Scarville, Ia.—We have bought a feed grinder and will have it installed shortly.—W. A. Westrum, mgr., Scarville Elvtr. Co.

Craig, Ia.—L. E. Thunhurst has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and leased an elvtr. at Hinton, Ia., which he will operate.

Kanawha, Ia.—Thos. Berhow has completed his new mill building. Equipment includes a crusher and corn cracker, a dump and a mixer.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated and will hereafter operate as the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Mesquakie Mfg. Co. is having T. E. Ibberson Co. install modern chick feed equipment in its recently remodeled feed plant building.

Manson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Grain Co. has reincorporated; capital stock, \$25,000. Officers: J. C. W. Hyde, pres., and Chas. E. Bole, secy.

Hamburg, Ia.—Jim Holley, who is employed at the Good Bros. Seed & Grain Co. elvtr., received a severe cut on his head on Dec. 4. He had hung a corn hook up and started about his duties, when he knocked it down, it falling on his head and inflicting a bad cut.



Ocheyedan, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has improved its elvtr. and installed an Unique Attrition Mill with full equipment to handle its large grinding business.

Ontario, Ia.—The Ames Reliable Products Co. has remodeled and completely overhauled its plant and installed an Unique Batch Mixer, corn cracker and grader.

Wallingford, Ia.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, A. J. Anderson, W. C. Gordon, M. L. Soeth and Oscar Peterson.

Mason City, Ia.—The Independent Grain & Fuel Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, C. H. Hamlin, N. A. Munsinger, E. E. Ocken, and Chas. W. Barlow.

Modale, Ia.—Nye & Jenks Grain Co. is installing a sheller, cleaner, and new leg in its house here, also two 15-h. p. motors. Equipment was furnished by the Van Ness Constr. Co.

Danville, Ia.—W. A. Hanna, who has been in the grain and lumber business here for the past 25 years, died from a heart attack on Nov. 22. C. M. Bailey will manage the elvtr. of the estate.

Masonville, Ia. — We have leased the two elvtrs. located here, the capacities being 8,000 and 10,000 bus.—Wm. Behan and Geo. Vinton. (These elvtrs. were previously operated by the Wilder-Murrell Grain Co.)

Ventura, Ia.—The Woodford Wheeler Grain Co. has completed its new mill and elvtr. Plant has a capacity of 35,000 bus. and is of tile construction. Equipment includes an Unique Mill, crusher, bagger and drives.

Cleghorn, Ia.—The Weart & Lysaght Co. has purchased the lumber stock of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will combine it with its own yard, with G. A. Rud as mgr. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will continue the operation of its elvtr.

Ottosen, Ia.—The name of our new mgr. is O. F. Hancock, succeeding Gerhard Larson. Mr. Hancock was formerly engaged in the auditing and income tax work with the Farmers Grain Dealers State Ass'n of Iowa.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Society.

Milford, Ia.—The south elvtr. of K. S. Myers was damaged by fire on Dec. 4. Fire originated about 3:00 p. m. by the burning out of the wiring of the motor, which was located in the cupola. The motor was surrounded by asbestos but its metal "breathing pipes," becoming red hot, carried fire to the walls of the building. The principal loss will be the water damage to the 15,000 bus. of grain contained in the elvtr.

Parkersburg, Ia.—The elvtr. managers of this and surrounding towns held a meeting here on Dec. 7. Several good talks were presented, followed by a musical program. After the social part of the evening the business session was called to order, a chairman appointed, officers elected, and an organization formed to be called the "Central Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n." About 70 members joined the organization. Regular meetings will be held the first Thursday evening of each month.

Bagley, Ia.—Chas. Forbes, who shot and killed himself and his wife on Nov. 30, was under indictment for embezzlement by bailee in Grundy County. He was indicted by the Guthrie County grand jury at the October term of the district court. The indictment was jointly against him and his brother, Forrest, who operated under the name of the Forbes Grain Co., a co-partnership; and states that the defendants took into their possession from C. E. Williams, as bailor, about 1,413 bus. of corn valued at about \$600, the corn being the subject of larceny; that the defendants received the corn as bailees and fraudulently converted it to their own use without the consent of Mr. Williams, whereby they are deemed to have committed the crime of larceny. The bond of the defendants was fixed at \$3,000 each. At the grand jury investigation a number of witnesses were called to testify that they had stored grain at the elvtr. which had been sold by the defendants and the proceeds appropriated.

## KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—We are closing our office here. —Adair-Hunter Grain Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Southwest Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will meet here on Jan. 6.

Junction City, Kan.—The electric motor at the Hogan Mfg. Co.'s plant, which was struck by lightning several months ago, is being replaced.

Havana, Kan.—J. Henry Pendleton, prominent grain dealer, died recently following an operation.

Whitewater, Kan.—The elvtr. of the White-water Flour Mills Co. has been rebuilt and its roof raised six feet.

Wellington, Kan.—P. E. Armstrong, formerly mgr. of the Kaw Flour Mills Corp., is the new mgr. of the Aetna Mills.

Chetopa, Kan.—G. W. Pratt is installing a Van Ness Electric Truck Dump, chain drag, and a Western Pittless Sheller.

Ford, Kan.—We are building a new warehouse, 20x40 ft., with a full size basement.—J. L. Hipple, mgr., The Ford Co-op. Exchange.

Udall, Kan.—We have sold our mill and elvtr. and the plant will not be operated before the new wheat crop of 1927.—The Udall Mills.

Winfield, Kan.—The mill and elvtr. which was purchased by the Branson Mfg. Co., is being operated under that name.—Winfield Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Belvue, Kan.—I will operate the elvtr. I recently purchased from Chas. A. Geiger under the name of the Falkner Grain Co.—F. W. Falkner, The Falkner Grain Co.

Wellington, Kan.—W. M. Ferguson, pres. of the Wellington Mlg. & Elvtr. Co., and owner of a string of elvtrs. in southern Kansas, was severely injured in an automobile accident.

Yates Center, Kan.—The Yates Center Mill, with a capacity of 100 bbls., was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$10,000, partially covered by insurance. George Kress was the owner of the mill.

Wichita, Kan.—The concrete for the base of the new storage tanks being erected by the Red Star Mlg. Co. has been poured. Favorable weather conditions have permitted rapid progress.

Liberal, Kan.—The firm of J. H. Salley Co. has taken over the interests of the Vickers & Salley Co., also the Home Elvtr. Co. A new warehouse is now under construction.—J. H. Salley, mgr., J. H. Salley Co.

Hilton (McPherson p. o.), Kan.—We are rebuilding our engine room and office which burned on Nov. 28, and installing a 15-h.p. Fairbanks Engine and 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.—E. H. Peden, mgr., The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan.—Clarence S. Chase, formerly v. p. of the Reynear Van Evera Co. of New York, is the new mgr. of the Kaw Flour Mills Corp. Mr. Chase succeeds P. E. Armstrong who will become mgr. of the Aetna Mills at Wellington, Kan.

Atchison, Kan.—David Lukens, a junior member of the Lukens Mlg. Co., dropped dead while at his desk in the mill office, death resulting from heart disease. Mr. Lukens was 47 years of age, and had been associated with his two brothers, Ed. and Arthur, in the operation of the Lukens Mill, for more than 25 years.

Salina, Kan.—M. W. Graham, an employe of the Western Star Milling Co., died on Dec. 14 from injuries received when he was caught in the mixing conveyor in the basement of the elvtr. The accident occurred at 6:00 o'clock and he lay more than 6 hours before another employe found him. The sharp blades of the conveyor chopped his right leg, and wheat from the down spouts was gradually burying him. He died while being taken to the hospital.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Board of Trade adopted the following rules at its special meeting on Nov. 22: (1) Buying or selling on brokerage for non-member or non-resident member of sample track grain is prohibited, except when sold for export. (2) Interest must not be charged on any shipment after car is diverted from Hutchinson when the transaction has been made between two or more members of the association. (3) The buying of in-bound grain on track at Hutchinson from resident or non-resident members is a violation of the commission rules of this association, and no grain shall be applied on contracts for grain purchased to arrive that is on the track in Hutchinson at the time of making purchase.

## KENTUCKY

Clinton, Ky.—The plant of the Star Mills burned on Nov. 12. Carden & Hatcher were proprietors.

Richmond, Ky.—Henry Riddleberger, for many years miller at the J. W. Zaring Grain & Mill Co., has bought the flour mill of Boone Ingels and will operate same.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The following have applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce: J. Arthur Manger and Wm. F. Volmerhaus.

Baltimore, Md.—Thos. Johnston of Thos. Johnston & Co., is recovering from his recent illness which called for treatment at the hospital.

Baltimore, Md.—Thos. H. Seal, for many years elvtr. agt. for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. has retired from active service after a connection for more than 50 years with the company.

Cockeysville, Md.—The mill of Frank Ensor, together with hundreds of bushels of grain, burned on Dec. 1. Fire is supposed to have resulted from a derangement of the plant's electrical system.

## MICHIGAN

Vandalia, Mich.—I expect to discontinue the grain business.—F. A. Tietzort.

Vickeryville, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain Co.'s elvtr., which was destroyed by fire on Dec. 7, will be rebuilt at once.

Marlette, Mich.—Thomas Wilson's Sons are making extensive repairs and improvements to their elvtr., and have installed a new boiler with larger heating capacity.

Port Huron, Mich.—In a letter dated Dec. 17 to the Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Congressman Woodbridge N. Ferris wrote, "To my mind it is obvious that the decimal scale is the simplest now known to man." So it is evident he proposes to vote to outlaw all other systems of weights and measures and compel the merchants of the U. S. to use the metric system.

## MINNESOTA

Springfield, Minn.—Paul J. Wandersee of New Ulm is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Smiths Mill, Minn.—Emil Rosnow of Madison Lake will handle the business of the Commander Elvtr. Co. here.

Duluth, Minn. — The membership of H. S. Schipper in the Board of Trade has been transferred to H. S. Newell.

Wyoming, Minn.—The Wyoming Feed & Seed Co. has installed a hammer feed mill and will conduct a general custom and retail feed business. W. F. Kempf is mgr.

Duluth, Minn.—Charles R. Norlin, chief clerk in the state grain weighmaster's office, died on Dec. 8 at the age of 54 years. He had been connected with that department for 25 years.

Duluth, Minn.—The Continental Grain Co. of Delaware has been admitted to corporation membership in the Board of Trade. L. B. Cusick is the company's representative here.

Morgan, Minn.—A. W. Hartwick, who was agt. for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. for 22 years, has left the employ of that company and is now with the Weights & Measures Dept. of the State of Minnesota, with headquarters at Minneapolis.

Holloway, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., a coal shed, the flour and feed warehouse and one box car were destroyed by fire on Dec. 13. Approximately 12,000 bus. of grain were destroyed together with a large amount of coal. The loss is estimated at more than \$35,000.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Chas. Austin has succeeded Capt. Getchell as head doorman at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n will hold its 9th annual convention here on Feb. 10.

Maney Bros. Mill & Elvtr. Co., Inc., has completed the construction of a large new warehouse adjoining its mill and elvtr. on the Milwaukee Railroad.

Wilbur F. Hyde, formerly a well-known figure on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce, and for several years past in charge of the office of McDonald & Wyman at Aberdeen, S. D., has returned to this city and will handle coarse grains for his company.

The following memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have been transferred: From G. P. Harding to E. S. Woodworth; from H. C. Grabo to A. C. Randall; from J. B. Becher to E. F. Barrett; from W. J. Jameson, Sr., to W. J. Jameson, Jr., and from H. H. Tearse to



W. S. Leary. Privileges of corporate membership have been granted to Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd., of Minneapolis and Winnipeg.

## MISSOURI

Helena, Mo.—I will not rebuild my elvtr. which burned on Dec. 4.—J. H. Campbell.

Palemon (Norborne p. o.), Mo.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co., with headquarters at Carrollton, contemplates rebuilding its elvtr. which burned here on Aug. 13. The new house will have a capacity of 10,000 bus.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER.

A dance on the trading floor will wind up the old year for the Kansas City Board of Trade. An orchestra has been procured and the music will commence immediately on the close of the market.

The storage capacity of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.'s elvtr., leased to the Southwest Co-op. Wheat Growers Ass'n, will be increased to one million bushels, making the total capacity of the house two million bushels.

George S. Carkener, v.p. of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., is disposing of his stock in that firm and will retire from the grain business on Jan. 1. Mr. Carkener has been identified with the local grain trade for 34 years and was pres. of the Board of Trade in 1917.

Wolcott & Lincoln have leased the 300,000 bu. elvtr. of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which has been leased by the Kaw Grain & Elvtr. Co. since its erection in 1915. The Kaw Grain & Elvtr. Co., of which A. McKenzie is active mgr., will be dissolved.

C. M. Hardenbergh and W. J. Mensendieck have been nominated for candidates for pres. of the Board of Trade to succeed L. A. Fuller. Frank C. Blodgett, present second v.p., will become first v.p., and J. J. Kraettli and H. A. Merrill were nominated for second v.p. Candidates for directors are: C. P. Cauthorn, N. E. Carpenter, R. A. Kelly, D. C. Bishop, F. B. Clay, Fred C. Davis, F. A. Theis, F. T. Kane, Henry Lichtig, W. G. Hoover, H. P. Ismert and Glen F. Hiltz. Six of the above are to be elected. Nominees for the arbitration com'te, five to be elected, are as follows: W. H. Marshall, Alfred Huttig, E. F. Emmons, E. R. Jensen, E. E. Klecan, Dewey E. Walter, W. J. McNeil, A. D. Thomason, J. B. Mitchell and W. B. Young. The election will be Jan. 4.

## ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Mutual Mlg. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Frank A. Daniels, Robt. O. Smith and Harry J. Koch.—P. J. P.

A decree authorizing members of the Merchants Exchange to discontinue payment of Missouri stamp tax on future trades, took effect on Dec. 11.

The following memberships in the Merchants Exchange have been posted for sale and cancellation: Chester L. Weekes, R. A. Ruemell, J. R. Lacy and Charles G. Wuller.

The elvtr. and feed plant of the Paule Grain Elvtr. Co., which has been leased to the Feed Marketing Co., is again being operated by E. J. Paule. The Feed Marketing Co. now has offices in the Railway Exchange Bldg.

Martin & Knowlton Grain Co. now has two presidents in its organization, P. C. Knowlton, treas. of the company, having been elected pres. of the St. Louis Grain Club at its recent annual meeting. Geo. C. Martin, Jr., pres. of the Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., is also pres. of the Merchants Exchange, so all live in a presidential atmosphere.

Proposed revisions in the rules of the Merchants Exchange were adopted at its election on Dec. 10, with the exception of Nos. 17 and 19. The principal change proposed in No. 17 was in restricting track deliveries to the last six days of the delivery month, and restricting deliveries to the original cars. No. 19 eliminated provisions in the insurance rules.

A comite consisting of Geo. C. Martin, pres. of the Merchants Exchange; Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner; Charles E. Valier, Samuel Plant, E. C. Andrews and F. B. Chamberlain, announces opposition to the proposal to exchange uses of the Municipal and Eads bridges between the city and the Terminal Railroad upon the terms stipulated in a remodeled ordinance. The Exchange is opposed to any exchange of uses of the bridge that does not gain for shippers an abolition of the arbitrary upon freight originating within 100 miles of St. Louis.

The Grain Club met on Dec. 14 and elected the following officers: P. C. Knowlton, pres.; L. T. Hall, v.p., and W. B. Christian, sec'y-treas. Directors elected are: A. H. Beardsley, J. M. Chilton, W. E. Malkemus, F. H. Barkley and A. L. McDonald.

## MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—J. C. Templeton, sec'y of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n, is seriously ill at the Columbus Hospital.

Glentana, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. and the Glentana Grain Co.'s elvtrs. were completed and ready to receive grain on Oct. 4. The elvtr. of the International Elvtr. Co. was opened two weeks later. There was about 100,000 bus. loaded and shipped out of here by track buyers and the farmers themselves before the elvtrs. were ready.—G. A. Lund, mgr., Glentana Grain Co.

## NEBRASKA

Shelby, Neb.—D. C. Cole has leased the Shelby Grain Co.'s elvtr.

Arapahoe, Neb.—The Hynes Elvtr. is closed on account of no crops here, but it will be opened later.

Thurston, Neb.—The name of this firm will be Moseman Lbr. Co. after Jan. 1.—S. E. Yost, mgr., Moseman Heyne Co.

Bethany, Neb.—The Cottier Coal & Grain Co. has changed its name to the Bethany Coal & Grain Co.—Bethany Coal & Grain Co.

Petersburg, Neb.—The Crowell Lbr. & Grain Co. has installed a 25-h. p. gas engine. The work was done by the Van Ness Constr. Co.

Brainard, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has opened the Dawson elvtr. with Emil Peltz in charge.—Fred L. Riegel, Nye & Jenks Grain Co.

Wood River, Neb.—Schuyler S. Willets, aged 59, was found dead in the basement of the Thelen Elvtr., which was leased to the Wood River Co-op. Grain Co.

Ponca, Neb.—There was no elvtr. destroyed by fire here as was recently reported. The only dealers at the station, are John E. Newton and O. I. Newton, each operating an elvtr.

Hastings, Neb.—J. S. Canaday was re-elected pres. of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Nebraska at the annual meeting held here Nov. 16 to 18. This will be his 25th term as an officer of the organization, having served as either pres. or sec'y ever since its organization.

Omaha, Neb.—The Kansas Flour Mills Corp. of Kansas City has opened an office in the Grain Exchange for the buying of wheat. D. P. Moore of the Kansas City office is in charge of this new office. Mr. Moore was formerly located here as traffic mgr. for the M. C. Peters Mill Co.

Fremont, Neb.—The new elvtr. which we recently constructed in connection with our mill has a capacity of 75,000 bus. and is equipped with G-E Motors, Eureka Cleaning Machinery, manlift, Kewanee Air Truck Dump, 1,200-bu. hopper scale and Fairbanks Wagon and Truck Scale.—The Fremont Mills.

North Platte, Neb.—I expect to develop the mixed feed business as soon as possible and will conduct a grain and milling business. I will ship carlot grain as soon as there is any to ship. Corn raised here will be used in this community this year. Wheat for milling purposes will have to be shipped in.—H. E. Day, Day Mlg. Co. (Mr. Day recently leased the mill and elvtr. of the Nebraska Mill & Elvtr. Co.)

Chappell, Neb.—The Nebraska Wheat Growers Ass'n was awarded a verdict of \$2,410 and interest, against the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The elevator company acted as agent for the members of the ass'n in the sale of about 50,000 bus. of wheat, and it was charged with mixing inferior grades of wheat for the grades billed for sale by the ass'n members. The farmers were paid on the basis of sales of the cheaper wheat, the ass'n complaint contended.

## NEW ENGLAND

Oxford, Mass.—The Garland Grain Co.'s warehouse was destroyed by fire on Dec. 2. It will rebuild immediately.—S. S.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Stratford Grain & Coal Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000. Louis Baumrind of Bridgeport heads the company.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The plant of the Narragansett Mlg. Co. was damaged to the extent of \$10,000 by fire on Nov. 13 and about 25,000 bus. of grain was ruined.—S. S.

Malden, Mass.—The Cunningham Grain Co. is erecting an addition to the top of its grain elvtr. in which additional machinery will be installed for unloading.—S. S.

Portland, Me.—Josiah F. Cobb, for 36 years supt. of the grain elvtrs. of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been retired on a pension by the road. Douglass Hanna, who has been in the service of the road at Montreal, is Mr. Cobb's successor here.—S. S.

Stamford, Conn.—Henry Scofield, one of the owners of the Davis-Scofield Grain Co., was bound hand and foot, wounded with a knife, and locked in a room off the office while robbers rifled the safe, getting about \$60, and then set fire to the building. He was rescued by a driver who returned to the plant in time to discover the fire and hear Mr. Scofield's call for aid. The robbers had stripped him half naked and it was while cutting off his shirt that the knife wound was inflicted.—S. S.

Middletown, Conn.—Jacob P. Schilling, treas. and mgr. of the Coles Grain Co. since the death of Frank A. Coles, has retired from the business. He has been connected with the company for more than 20 years. Howard H. Warner and Chas. T. Davis of the Middletown Trust Co., which is administrator of the Frank A. and Chas. H. Coles estates, have been elected to the directorate of the company. Geo. E. Parker and Harold S. Guy are the other directors. Mrs. Helen E. Coles succeeds her late husband as pres., Mr. Warner is v.p., and Geo. E. Parker is sec'y and treas.—S. S.

## BOSTON LETTER.

Moulton Cox, associated with his father, Charles M. Cox, in the grain business here, has announced his engagement to Miss Helene Fitts of Canaan, N. H.—S. S.

Miss Canney, long traffic mgr. of the Chas. M. Cox Co., has resigned to be married. Guy Steele, formerly associated with C. A. Raiche, is to take charge of the department.

The Mystic Terminal Co. has leased the Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Mystic Wharf, and the other waterfront property here, including the Hoosac and Mystic elvtrs., from the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Robert S. Paine, for 50 years a dealer in hay and grain here, died suddenly on Dec. 6 at Somerville, Mass., at the age of 78. He was for many years in partnership with Edmund Bridge here and at Medford. Two sons survive.—S. S.

The 5-story building of the Lord & Webster Co., dealers in hay and grain, burned on Dec. 9 with a loss estimated at \$20,000. The company used the building for offices only, hence the loss was not so heavy. Its warehouse is located at some distance.—S. S.

The Charles M. Cox Co., with its five affiliated companies and ten retail stores, celebrated the 40th anniversary of the parent company with a sales conference, dinner and theater party on Nov. 26 and 27. The conference opened on the morning of the 26th at the Boston City Club with Charles M. Cox, head of the organization, presiding and presenting the various speakers. At noon there was a luncheon at the City Club followed by an afternoon session. At six o'clock the men and women gathered at the Hotel Somerset for the annual banquet and plates were laid for the 200 attending. There were informal remarks at the dinner and music by an orchestra. In the evening the entire party attended a Boston theater. Affiliated companies participating in the conference were: St. Albans Grain Co. of St. Albans, Vt.; Cunningham Grain Co., Malden, Mass.; Eastern Grain Co., Bridgewater, Mass.; Crosby Mlg. Co., Brattleboro, Vt., and the Cutler Co., North Wilbraham, Mass. In addition, the executives and sales forces of the 10 retail stores were present. During the conference the delegates divided into three groups, sales force, plant managers and retail department, and there were discussions in each of these groups as well as addresses by outside experts for each group. Of the Cox group, the chief speakers were Pres. Charles M. Cox, V. Pres. F. J. Ludwig, Clerk Harry N. Vaughn, Wm. O. Wise, treas. of the St. Albans Grain Co., Forest Dow, gen. sales mgr., Richard J. Sackett of the Cutler Grain Co., and Herbert L. Hammond, treas. of the Chas. M. Cox Co.—S. S.



## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Wm. J. Heindol, pres. of the Buffalo Corn Exchange and of the John G. Heindol Grain Co., has recovered from his recent illness.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—The Cargill Grain Co. Buffalo, is negotiating for a lease or purchase of the Rutland Elvtr. from the Rutland railroad Co.

Oswego, N. Y.—A grain drier for the state vtr. here will be erected soon. The rail rates now in effect are too high for the elvtrs. to receive grain and an effort is being made to obtain a reduction.

Albany, N. Y.—The Albany Port District Com'n has engaged Jas. Stewart & Co. to design the new 4,000,000-bu. reinforced concrete vtr. and the contract for the foundation and the docks will soon be let. The Hudson river will soon have a 30-ft. channel so ocean-going lighters can come to Albany for loading.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A general meeting of the Corn exchange was held on Dec. 10 in connection with the notice of federal quarantine No. 43 through the United States Dept. of Agri. on account of the spread of the European corn borer. Com'te was appointed to develop all necessary information in connection with the quarantine, with J. J. Rammacher of the Eastern Grain & Elvtr. Co. as chairman.

## NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

The price of memberships in the Produce Exchange has declined, one recently selling for \$800.

C. W. Sloat and Harry A. King have been elected to membership in the Produce Exchange.

The launch of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, lined oil manufacturers, which was being used to take employees hired in New York to the company's New Jersey plant, struck an ice floe in the North River on Dec. 20 and capsized. Sixty men and women were aboard the launch and it is believed that 30 were drowned altho only 8 bodies have been recovered.

The firm of A. A. Housman-Gwathmey & Co. will be succeeded on Jan. 1 by a co-partnership under the name of E. A. Pierce & Co., Mr. Pierce being managing partner of the predecessor firm. Harold A. Sands will retire from the company and Sidney J. White and J. C. Cuppta will be admitted. Frederick Housman becomes special partner. The new company will continue in the offices maintained by A. A. Housman-Gwathmey & Co.

Edward A. Dillenbeck, dean of the New York grain trade and well known in hay circles throughout the country, died on Dec. 1, at the home of his son, Edward A., Jr., following several weeks of illness. Mr. Dillenbeck was born in Johnsville, Feb. 28, 1844. He became connected with the hay business in 1874, and thereafter was an important figure in hay circles and hay ass'n work. A son, Edward A., Jr., and a daughter, Emily D., survive him.

Ballots on the question of selling the real estate holdings of the Produce Exchange under certain conditions were mailed to members of the Exchange on Nov. 6. The question, to which members are requested to vote "Yes" or "No," is as follows: "Do you favor the sale by the Exchange of its real estate holdings provided they can, in the opinion of the board of managers, be sold at a price to cover the existing mortgages and loans for which the Exchange is obligated, payment of Federal income taxes on profits resulting from the sale, provision for self-supporting Exchange office building with adequate facilities not less than those now enjoyed, and provision for refunding the gratuity fund? Result was a vote of 10 to 1 in favor of disposing of the building.

On Jan. 1 oats futures will be added to the main pit operations of the Produce Exchange. Com'te of the grain trade has recommended changes in the by-laws necessary to install a new department. The amendments consist of the addition of a new section to Rule 9, to be known as Sec. 4. It provides that on all contracts for domestic oats for future delivery the grades deliverable shall be, unless otherwise specially stated: No. 2 white oats, at the contract price; No. 1 white oats, at 1/2c a bu. over the contract price, and No. 3 white oats at 1/2c a bu. under the contract price. The New York contract is thus No. 2 white. The commission rates in force as to wheat will apply to oats.

## NORTH DAKOTA

DeVillo, N. D.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. installed a dump during the summer.

Carpio, N. D.—I own the houses of the Uglan & Royal Elvtr. Co., which are now connected into one concern.—Paul Paulson.

Elgin, N. D.—The elvtr. of the former Elgin Grain Co. is now operated by the I. L. Berge Elvtr. Co., with headquarters at Minneapolis. The former Elgin Equity Exchange is now privately owned by Riech and Collense. It is understood that the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. has bought a tract of land in addition to its right of way, for the purpose of a side track, also site for a stock yard, depot and warehouse, and for a grain elvtr. Work is expected to start in the spring.—C. J. Zacher, Monarch Elvtr. Co.

## OHIO

Lima, O.—The Model Mills installed a Western Corn Sheller.

Pataskala, O.—C. L. Mead & Co. is installing a Sidney Dump.

Ft. Jennings, O.—Raabe Bros. have installed a Western Corn Sheller.

Eaton, O.—The Eaton Mfg. Co. is building a three-story addition to its flour mill.

Portage, O.—The Royce-Coon Grain & Seed Co. is installing a Sidney Corn Cleaner.

Columbus, O.—Paul L. Selby has been appointed receiver of the Central Grain & Mfg. Co.

Campbelltown, O.—D. R. Swisher has installed a Western Corn Sheller in his plant here.

Kingston, O.—Snyder & Immel are installing a Western Sheller and a Sidney Corn Cleaner.

Chardon, O.—The Johnson Co. has installed Dreadnaught Grinding and Crushing Equipment.

Delta, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. installed a Western Corn Sheller and Cleaner.

Yellow Bud, O.—Immel Bros. has installed cob handling equipment furnished by the Union Iron Works.

Octa, O.—I am building a fireproof boiler and engine room of tile.—R. A. Blessing, Prop., Octa Grain Co.

Ashville, O.—The Ashville Grain Co. has installed new steel elvtrs. The Sidney Mchry. Co. did the work.

Hamler, O.—The Co-operative Grain Co. has installed a Western Corn Sheller, elvtrs., conveyors and dust spouts.

Sherwood, O.—P. J. Leithauser is installing a Bauer Motor Driven Attrition Mill in his elvtr. J. M. Bell is doing the work.

Cleveland, O.—The elvtr. and feed mill of the Herrman-McLean Co. was destroyed by fire on Nov. 24 with a loss of \$100,000.

Laurelville, O.—The Laurelville Grain & Mfg. Co. has equipped its plant with Dreadnaught Grinding and Crushing Equipment.

Amanda, O.—The Farmers Exchange Co. has installed and equipped its plant with elvtrs. furnished by the Union Iron Works.

Lytle (Waynesburg, p. o.) O.—Everette Early is installing a 24-in. motor-driven Bauer Mill. J. M. Bell is making the installation.

Monroeville, O.—The Monroeville Grain & Seed Co. is installing Sidney Combined Sheller & Cleaner, and new elvtr. equipment.

Mechanicsburg, O.—The Ohio Grain Co. is making numerous improvements in its elvtr. The Sidney Mchry. Co. is doing the work.

Quaker City, O.—The Community Mfg. Co. recently remodeled its grinding room and added a 24-in. Bauer Mill, furnished by J. M. Bell.

Covington, O.—Myers & Patty sold their elvtrs. here, at Pleasant Hill and Ludlow Falls, to Sam Rudy & Sons.—The Fristoe Grain Co., Piqua, O.

Burbank, O.—The Burbank Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock \$10,000; incorporators, R. O. Grosjean, C. F. Martin, F. B. Rebman and J. S. Miller.

Cavett, O.—G. C. Heist has purchased the half interest of H. G. Pollock in the firm of Heist & Pollock, and will henceforth operate under the name of G. C. Heist.

Toledo, O.—Directors of the Produce Exchange at a recent meeting changed the rate of interest to be charged on drafts or other advances, to 6% per annum, beginning Jan. 1, 1927.

Shiloh, O.—We expect to remodel and repair the property we recently purchased which was owned by the late Dr. H. R. Noble.—H. A. Garrett, Mgr., Shiloh Equity Exchange.

Harpster, O.—The Harpster Grain Co. is adding a feed grinding department to its elvtr. The building is nearly completed, and a 24-in. Bauer Mill will be installed by J. M. Bell.

Springfield, O.—Richard D. Patton, v. p. and gen. mgr. of the Ansted & Burk Co., died after several years of poor health. He was at one time v. p. of the Ohio Millers State Ass'n.

Toledo, O.—Several local grain men were entertained by Joe Streicher of J. F. Zahm & Co. and Louis Schuster of the C. A. King & Co., at the elvtr. they recently bought from the Central Grain Co.

Pittsburg, O.—The elvtr. of the Pittsburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been bought by Ed Hammel and N. A. Niswonger, who will operate it under the firm name of Hammel & Niswonger. Mr. Hammel will be mgr. of the elvtr.

Monette, O.—Finley Hians, aged 28, was killed in the Monette Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. when his clothing caught in a revolving shaft. When the mgr., Lynn Laipley, stopped the engine to investigate a flapping noise in a grain hopper, he found the body wrapped tightly around the shaft and badly mangled.

West Jefferson, O.—The West Jefferson Elvtr. Co.'s new 20,000-bu. iron clad cribbed elvtr. on the Penn R. R. is completed. An 8,000-bu. ear corn crib adjoins the elvtr. It is operated by electric power, 7 Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Ventilated Motors being used. The equipment includes a Texrope drive, Western Sheller, Monitor Cleaner, Manlift, McMillin Truck Dump, 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a hammer mill, and a seed cleaner. The house was designed and built by the Reliance Constr. Co.

## OKLAHOMA

Welch, Okla.—Craig County Grain Co., capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, N. E. Cole and J. D. Cole.

Bernice, Okla.—I am not running the elvtr. here. I do operate a produce house and buy cream and sell some feed and flour.—Wm. Herman.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Pioneer Mills Co. hopes to renew its lease on the plants of the Gresham Flour Mills Corp. and the Sun Grain & Export Co., which have been in possession of the state since receivership was installed.

## OREGON

North Powder, Ore.—The North Powder M. & M. Co. contemplates building new bulk storage.

Portland, Ore.—Wm. F. McKibben, who for 25 years was an official of the Albers Bros. Mfg. Co. up to three years ago, died recently.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Towanda, Pa.—The Dayton Mfg. Co. sustained a small loss by fire which broke out in one of their gluten bins on Dec. 9.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Woonsocket, S. D.—The J. T. Scroggs Elvtr. is closed.—W. E. Brewster.

Tyndall, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Shanard Elvtr. Co. is closed.—Wm. McBurney, pres. and mgr., Consumers Supply Co., Inc.

Waubay, S. D.—The Equity Elvtr. Co. and the Bagley Elvtr. Co. installed new scales.—H. J. Fagerland, mgr., Equity Elvtr. Co.

Viborg, S. D.—Mrs. Hans Erickson has become owner of the Chris Fetzner Elvtr., operating as the Viborg Grain Co. Mrs. Erickson now has two elvtrs. here.

Colton, S. D.—The Colton Grain Co. is in the hands of a receiver and it no doubt will be closed for some time to come.—A. C. Wettstad, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Watauga, S. D.—The plant of the Watauga Mfg. Co. has been purchased by E. M. Sherwood of Paradise, N. D., who will overhaul it and place it in operation at once.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—L. B. Spracher, formerly operating an elvtr. as L. B. Spracher & Co., and more lately mgr. of the branch office of J. J. Badenoch Co. at Worthington, Minn., has opened offices here.



Aberdeen, S. D.—Wilbur F. Hyde, who has been in charge of the office of McDonald & Wyman here, is now located in Minneapolis, Minn., handling coarse grains for the company. Bert Hite is his successor.

Fairburn, S. D.—W. F. Nolan's warehouse was destroyed by fire, on Dec. 11 with about \$500 worth of grain. The fire occurred at 11:00 o'clock at night, and was without doubt due to some one breaking in.

## SOUTHEAST

Palm Beach, Fla.—Thomson & McKinnon of Chicago, have opened a branch office here.

Oak Ridge, N. C.—Work on rebuilding the plant of the Philips-Wagoner Roller Mill Co. will be begun soon. The mill was destroyed by fire recently with a loss of \$20,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—F. Y. Johnson, who recently moved his offices to the Security Warehouse, will move back to the Candler Bldg. this week. The Atlanta branch of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. has offices with Mr. Johnson, and will move with him.

Harrisburg, Va.—We will open a brokerage office here on Jan. 1, specializing in seeds, grains, feeds, cotton seed meal, etc. A charter has been granted under the laws of Virginia for \$5,000, with the following officers: A. W. Wetsel, pres. and treas., and E. H. Wetsel, sec'y.—Wetsel & Wetsel, Inc.

## TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—Barefield Grain Co., incorporated, by J. N. Beasley.—P. J. P.

Houston, Tex.—The Seaport Grain Co.'s warehouse was damaged by fire with a loss of \$30,000, which was covered by insurance.

Waco, Tex.—The Cornforth Grain Co. is back in the wholesale and retail feed business under the management of Fred R. Cornforth and W. C. Pettigrew.

Houston, Tex.—A bond issue of \$1,500,000 is to be utilized at Houston for port improvements. Grain elevator storage is to be increased, two wharves are to be built and railroad facilities along the channel will be provided.

Muleshoe, Tex.—A second elevator is to be built here at once by a firm to be known as the

Muleshoe Elevator Co., Inc. The company's heaviest stockholders are Mrs. Robert W. Cox of Excelsior Springs, Mo., and T. E. Arnold of Abernathy.

Lockney, Tex.—The Leslie Floyd Grain Co., which was declared a bankrupt last September, has made application for a discharge, and on Jan. 6 the referee in bankruptcy at Amarillo will determine whether or not the discharge will be allowed.

El Campo, Tex.—Our feed plant was entirely destroyed by fire on Nov. 19 with a loss of \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. We expect to rebuild, and hope to resume operations by May or June. New machinery will be installed.—El Campo Rice Milling Co.

Turkey, Tex.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the Fort Worth and Denver railroad permission to build its South Plains line, which will pass through Turkey. The Chamber of Commerce is making an effort to locate a grain elevator here, as well as a cotton oil mill, a cotton compress and other enterprises.

## UTAH

Trenton, Utah.—The Trenton Grain & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000. Charles G. Wood is head of the company.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Florence Stewart Smurthwaite, wife of Harry G. Smurthwaite, head of the Sugar House Grain & Seed Co., died recently at the age of 60 years.

Salt Lake City, Utah—The Louis S. Beckett Co. has moved from its offices in the Atlas Building, to larger offices at 57 S. Third St. The new location has a warehouse in connection.

## WASHINGTON

Sumner, Wash.—We have erected a new hay warehouse and a garage annex.—Sumner Grain & Milling Co.

Yakima, Wash.—A small loss was sustained by the Miller Flour Mills on Dec. 7 when fire broke out at the electrical apparatus.

## WISCONSIN

Beldenville, Wis.—The elevator of H. O. Junkman was damaged by fire.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER.

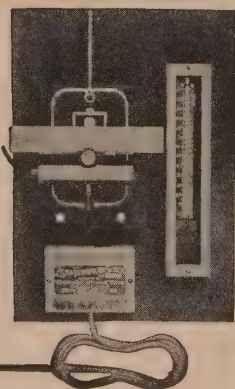
Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of December has been determined by the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at 6 per cent.

Firm and corporation memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have been granted to the following: Goetzmann-Aylsworth Grain Co. Minneapolis; Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co., and Franke Grain Co.

The following ruling was adopted at the recent meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce: "The sample sales ticket representing not only the so-called 'P. M. Inspection' grain but also all spot cars of grain carried over beyond the day of original inspection must be plainly marked with a rubber stamp 'One day' when offered for sale in the Exchange room, and the authority to order any such car switched must be given by the buyer on day of sale, unless otherwise specifically agreed to by buyer and seller."

The Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the plan of the Western Union Telegraph Co. to install tickets in the exchange room to replace the present Morse telegraphic system which has been in use for years at the quotation board. The directors of the organization believe that the ticker system would be slower; that two or three tickers would be necessary and would also necessitate as many operators as there would be tickers; and that there would be the danger of some securing quotations over private wires or telephones in advance of the ticker, thus giving them the advantage over other members.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Atlas Flour Mill was completely destroyed by fire on Dec. 10, with a loss of about \$100,000. Only a cluster of 12 tile grain storage tanks containing 470,000 bus. of oats remained undamaged. The plant was owned by Bernard Stern & Sons, Inc., who discontinued the operation of the mills on July 1. The Armour Grain Co., operating under the name of the Wisconsin Grain Elevator Co., had leased the tanks, and the grain contained therein was owned by it. It is believed the grain was saved, although affected by the heat. The workhouse of the elevator was destroyed with the mill. The Atlas Mill was the last of the city's nine greater mills of the early 80's.



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Further data will be furnished on request.

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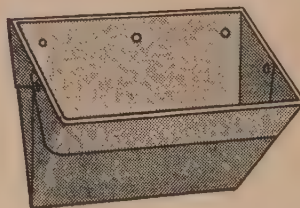
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CHICAGO

### A Few Zeleny Installations

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Co.  
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Co.  
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The strongest bucket made, unequalled for rigidity and wear. Made from one piece of steel with an extra deep fold at front and back and lap at ends riveted with two or more rivets.

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PREMIER buckets at a lower first cost of installation than any other type of bucket and cost of upkeep is in the same proportion.

For future reference you should have in your files a copy of our tables giving the capacity in bushels per hour of Premier "V" buckets when used with head pulleys from 24 inches to 84 inches in diameter. Other valuable information is included regarding the correct design and dimensions of elevator heads, etc.

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# Income Tax Exemptions

By M. L. Seidman of Seidman & Seidman

In the last article we went over the rules for determining who must file returns. We will now consider the question of exemptions and see how the two subjects are closely linked.

**Single Person's Exemption:** We said that a single person was required to file a return if his net income was \$1,500 or more. That is so because every single person is entitled to an exemption of \$1,500. If his net income is less than that amount, he has no tax to pay.

**Married Persons:** We also said that a married person must file a return if his net income was \$3,500 or over. Here, too, the requirement is directly correlated to the exemption, for married persons get a \$3,500 allowance.

Furthermore, we saw that it is the combined income of the husband and wife that determines whether a return is to be filed. Correspondingly, in the matter of exemptions, the \$3,500 is for the husband and wife, taken as one marital unit. That is to say, the combined exemption of both husband and wife is \$3,500. If they were to file a joint return, that is the amount that would be shown. However, if separate returns are filed, they may divide the \$3,500 between them in whatever proportion they like. The husband can take the whole \$3,500 on his return, or the wife can take it all on her return. The husband may take half, or a quarter, or any other fraction of the total amount allowed, and the wife take the remainder, or vice versa. That is entirely up to them. It often makes a difference in the total tax to be paid by a husband and wife as to just how they do divide their exemption.

What happens where a person marries during the year, so that he was single for some part of the year and married for the other? How is his exemption computed? The rule is very simple. The exemption is determined on an apportionment basis. Just take the single person's exemption, figured pro-rata, for the number of months that he was single, plus the married man's exemption for the number of months he was married. Let us work out a few cases. Suppose a person is married on July 1. That would mean that during the calendar year he was single six months and married six months. His exemption applicable to the period that he was single would be one-half of \$1,500, or \$750; the exemption for the period that he was married would be one-half of \$3,500, or \$1,750. His total exemption for the year would, therefore, be \$2,500. If he were married on October 1, we would work it out in the same way. Being single nine months, the exemption applicable up to October 1 would be nine-twelfths of \$1,500, or \$1,000; for the three remaining months that he was married the exemption would be three-twelfths of \$3,500, or \$875. His total exemption would therefore, be \$1,875.

**Head of a Family:** There is one exception to the general rule that a single person is entitled to a \$1,500 exemption, namely, in the case of the head of the family. A single person that is the head of a family gets an exemption of \$3,500. To the married man, the rule for head of the family is immaterial because he is entitled to that amount in any event.

**Corporations and Others:** In the case of corporations, while every corporation is required to file a return, not every corporation is entitled to an exemption. If its net income is less than \$25,000, it has a \$2,000 exemption. If its net income is more than \$25,000, it gets no exemption whatsoever.

Partnerships, not being taxable entities, are not entitled to any exemption. They get their exemption indirectly through the allowance to the partners individually. Estates and trusts, being regarded as single

persons, are entitled to the single person's exemption of \$1,500. That explains why estates and trusts having net incomes less than that amount need not file returns.

There are additional exemptions that are allowable where special circumstances exist. For example, the exemptions allowed individuals for dependents.

## Spencer Kellogg & Sons Guilty.

A jury in a federal court on Dec. 10 found Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., guilty of violating the Elkins Act by giving rebates and making concessions to grain shippers who favored their elevators in the Buffalo harbor. The concern was made liable to a maximum fine of \$220,000. Sentence was deferred pending arguments of counsel. Plans were made for appealing the case.

Under the statute grain shippers who accept rebates are liable to a penalty of 3 times the amount received. Richard H. Templeton, prosecuting for the Government, said the rebates totaled \$240,000. Accordingly it is possible to penalize the shippers as much as \$720,000. Mr. Templeton said:

This verdict affects the whole grain trade by assuring certain fixed rates for every one. The verdict will discourage and prevent discrimination by elevators to certain shippers to the harm of the others. I regard it as one of the most important cases handled in this office in years.

The Spencer Kellogg trial is the first in a number of indictments against Buffalo grain elevator operators for alleged discrimination in favor of a few shippers to the detriment of others. Action was also taken against the Western Elevating Ass'n, the Great Eastern Elevator Corp. and Buffalo Elevating Co. but no dates have been set for their trials.

A difference of opinion exists as to whether defendants are subject to the Elkins Act, as they are not common carriers.

## Farmers Solve Humanity's Problems.

Last week several thousand members of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the greatest of all organizations of agitators and farm trouble promoters, met in Chicago and attempted to resolve on every problem now confronting humanity, but finally settled down to twenty-eight formal resolutions, attacking Muscle Shoals, waterways, water powers, the packers, Merchant Marine, Federal taxation, postal affairs, fire prevention, and a long list of other involved problems of which the average farmer never heard. Among resolutions of interest to the grain trade which were adopted we note the following:

### FREIGHT RATES.

We favor the equitable revision and reduction of the entire freight rate structure in accordance with the provisions of the Hoch-Smith resolution.

### BOARD OF TRADE ACT.

Co-operative marketing associations should be able to secure seats on Boards of Trade other than the contract markets without sacrificing their co-operative features. We favor legislation to accomplish this end.

### SURPLUS CONTROL.

Our national program should include those elements necessary to secure stability for agriculture on a basis of equality with other industries in our economic life. To that end we urge the immediate enactment of legislation that will provide for the handling of temporarily unneeded surpluses, as well as surpluses above requirements of the home market, in a manner advantageous to the producer of basic crops and we recommend that such legislation provide:

1. Provide a federal farm board, administering an adequate revolving fund, with whose co-operation surpluses can actually be handled by co-operative agencies created by the farmers, and,

2. Distribute the costs of managing surpluses just as broadly as the resultant benefits are distributed, that is over each marketed unit of a particular commodity through an equalization fee.

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## Grain Dealers Journal

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Chicago, Ill.

# Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3½x6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code:** 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4½x6½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supp.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision)** Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 8x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

**Calpack Code (1923)** is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6½x8½ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



## Seeds

**Davenport, Ia.**—The Davenport Seed Co. has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000. A. R. Bruns is pres., F. C. Harrison, sec'y.

**Baltimore, Md.**—The Baltimore Feed & Seed Co. has leased an additional 40,000 sq. ft. of floor space. It plans to install additional equipment and increase its capacity. —PJP.

**Mason City, Ill.**—R. M. Ainsworth has sold his share of W. T. Ainsworth & Sons to his brother, M. F. Ainsworth. The latter is taking full charge. Harold McCreevy is his assistant.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—H. G. Hastings of H. G. Hastings Co. was recently elected pres. of the Georgia Ass'n. This organization has been working to develop Georgia's agricultural resources.

**New Orleans, La.**—Frank S. Love has secured an interest in the J. Steckler Seed Co. and is now its vice-pres. and general manager. Mr. Love was one of the early organizers of the Southern Seedmen's Ass'n and has been its sec'y ever since.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—W. Raymond Hastings, vice-pres. H. G. Hastings Co., heretofore a tried and true bachelor, joined the fraternity of married men a short time ago, when he entered the state of wedlock with Miss Gertrude Grace Harvey of Atlanta.

**Salina, Kan.**—Kansas Seed Co., owned and operated by Chas. Henning and V. R. McCollough, has completed extensive improvements and remodeling of its plant. It now has 14,000 sq. ft. of floor space in which to accommodate its rapidly increasing business.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—Fulghum oats out-yielded Burt by 8.5 bus. per acre in a 5-year variety trial test made by the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee. The average yield of Burt for the period was 25.8 bus., of Fulghum, 34.3, or 33% better.

**Bushon, Ill.**—Fire destroyed the large seed warehouse of H. Z. O'Hair recently, causing a loss of approximately \$25,000. The building was a 3-story structure, filled with seeds. Mr. O'Hair and family were on an auto trip thru the west and could not be located at the time of the fire.

**Newell, S. D.**—At his second showing at the International Grain & Livestock Exposition at Chicago, Sam H. Bober, of the Black Hills Seed Co., took first place with his Grimm alfalfa, defeating all other alfalfa seed exhibits from United States and Canada. In the past 2 years Mr. Bober has taken 15 prizes for alfalfa at various state shows.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—Enterprise Seed Co. has sold its plant and business to Hardeman-King Co. John R. Eldridge, formerly principal owner of the seed company, continues with Hardeman-King as manager of the seed department. The plant of the Plan-sifter Milling Co., formerly leased by the seed company, was also transferred in the transaction.

**Sidney, Mont.**—A general conference of seed dealers, individuals and firms interested in the seed trade of the state is planned to be held during the 13th annual Montana State Corn & Utility Seed Show here Jan. 26-28. Its purpose is to acquaint seedmen with the Montana crop improvement program and progress toward standardization of the crops of the state.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—The Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n has been appointed a day, Jan. 19, of the annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Week Short Course at University

Farm, St. Paul, Jan. 17 to 22. The annual meeting of the ass'n will be held in co-operation with the farm crops and farm management section of the course. A state seed show is always a feature of this event.

## Grades and Dockage.

ADDRESS BY R. C. MILLER, FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISOR, BEFORE FARMERS ELEVATOR ASS'N OF SOUTH DAKOTA AT WATERTOWN.

In order to assign a correct grade to grain, it is most essential that a representative sample of the lot of grain be obtained. Cars which are unevenly loaded, as to the various qualities, such as damaged wheat, excessive foreign materials or smutty wheat greatly add to the difficulty in getting satisfactory and representative samples. The natural results are incorrect inspection and dissatisfaction not only on the part of the country grain shipper but also on the part of the grain buyers in terminal markets.

The presence of excessive quantities of foreign material, not only so-called dockage, but other foreign substances not easily removed by cleaning machinery, complicates the sampling and inspection of grain in addition to placing an undue and unnecessary burden on the grain trade at large. This is not only expensive to the shipper who pays freight for this excessive dockage but frequently results in a lower price for the grain, which certainly will not sell as well as compared with shipments of clean grain.

A high percentage of moisture not only reduces the numerical grade of the grain but becomes a serious factor and, in fact, a hazard in connection with transportation and storage of grain, especially wheat, corn, barley and rye. Many shippers have undoubtedly experienced heating conditions in the bins where loads of grain with excessive moisture have been placed in storage.

A very important factor in grading wheat is the freedom of admixtures of other classes of wheat. This is especially true with the two classes of hard red spring and durum wheat. Durum wheat is especially undesirable in the spring wheat and is severely discounted by the flour milling companies in the terminal markets.

The presence of a high percentage of dockage, especially in wheat and rye, received in carload lots at the terminal markets such as Minneapolis and Duluth, has a tendency to conceal the true quality of the grain and necessarily will probably have an adverse effect on the price obtained in selling such wheat and rye. It has been estimated that as much as five cents per bushel higher price would be obtained for the wheat from which practically all of the dockage had been removed, compared with the similar wheat marketed with dockage. The freight charges on dockage shipped to market in the grain is non-economic, since this method of marketing grain results in higher freight rate for the actual grain shipped. Many years very little, if any, value is obtained from the dockage so far as the buyers are concerned in the terminal markets.

The presence of large amounts of foreign material in cars of grain offer difficulties in obtaining representative samples in connection with the sampling and inspection of grain, especially wheat, rye and flax. This makes for non-uniformity of inspection and grades and results in discord and controversy not only on the part of the country grain shippers but also on the part of all others interested in handling and merchandising the dirty grain.

The presence of dockage in the grain requires a greater number of cars for the purpose of shipping grain including the dockage than would be the case if the dockage or screenings had been removed from the grain before shipping.

The office of grain investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has carried on extensive research work in connection with cleaning grain at the time of threshing and at the country grain elevators. At the present time about 19 cleaners have been operated in an experimental way in this connection. Grain cleaned at the time of threshing permits the screenings to be left on the farm and these screenings are then fed to the live stock, resulting in a marketing of clean grain and requiring less time in marketing the grain free from the dockage. According to the estimates of this research office, the wheat farmers of South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana have harvested and threshed approximately 90 million bushels of dockage in the four crops of 1923 to 1926, inclusive. Only about one-third of this dockage was removed by the grain cleaners installed at the country elevators. The balance was shipped to terminal markets and increased the cost of marketing the crop. At the present time in the neighborhood of three hundred elevators in the spring wheat area are equipped with the improved cleaners and apparently there is a greater demand for the screenings removed at these different elevators than can be supplied, indicating the value of cleaning the grain before shipping. Due to

the great number of threshing machines in operation in the spring wheat section which are not equipped with grain cleaners and also due to the fact that only a relatively small proportion of the country elevators are equipped for cleaning all the grain marketed, it is to be expected that for several years to come grain will arrive in terminal markets containing a high percentage of dockage.

Grain shippers who do not have a grain probe at their elevators could make no better investment than to get one of these grain probes and after loading cars thoroughly probe them before shipping and retain a sample and examine it carefully while the grain is moving to market. There certainly will be less controversy between grain shippers and the grain inspectors at the terminals, if all will do this.

It is earnestly requested that where at all possible, the cars be loaded evenly and uniformly and above all avoid the appearance of fraudulently loading the cars by placing distinctly inferior quality grain in the bottom part of the cars, for if such grain be found in the sampling at the terminals, it is natural that such grain will receive a lower grade on account of such loading practices.

## Will Strengthen Corn Borer Quarantine.

Revised rules and regulations under the foreign corn borer quarantine have been approved by Secretary Jardine to become effective January 1, 1927. The quarantine itself is unchanged. Under the revised regulations the entry of products covered by the quarantine is limited to clean, shelled corn, clean seed of broomcorn, and broomcorn for manufacture.

Corn and seed of broomcorn may be imported only under permit and under requirement of inspection and certification from the country of origin. Reinspection will also be made of these articles at port of entry. The restrictions on the entry of broomcorn for manufacturing, including the limitation to certain ports of entry and the requirement of sterilization at such ports of entry, remain unchanged.

## Books Received

**TRANSPORTATION ON THE GREAT LAKES** prepared by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in co-operation with the United States Shipping Board, published by the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., is a survey of the transportation equipment and harbor facilities on the Great Lakes. It includes ship routes and detailed information concerning the grain elevators at the various ports.

**40TH ANNUAL REPORT** of the Interstate Commerce Commission just published states that the "loading of grain and grain products during the past 12 months amounted to about 2,442,000 carloads, which compares with 2,322,000 in 1925, 2,554,000 in 1924, and 2,324,000 in 1923." It further says: "The movement of grain, principally wheat, from the Southwest to Galveston, Tex., and neighboring ports has been very heavy. Not only has the volume been great, but the period within which it moved has been shorter than usual. This combination caused the facilities at the ports to be taxed practically to capacity. Some congestion resulted in temporary shortage of grain cars, notwithstanding the fact that in anticipation of a heavier movement a greater number of cars had been stored by the railroads in the grain territory than in previous years." Galveston needs more elevators.

## Calendars Received.

**John E. Brennan & Co.**, Chicago, have issued their 1927 calendar. It is done in black and red with large numbers that can be read from a considerable distance.

**Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co.**, Winnipeg, Canada, has issued a handsome calendar for 1927. The borders are done in red and black to represent flames. A helpful suggestion for the elimination of fire hazards is given for each month. The calendar ought to be hung in a prominent position so it is constantly before the eyes of the elevator operators, that these suggestions may bear results.



## Supply Trade

**Silver Creek, N. Y.**—Calendar cards for 1927, accompanied by an attractive card, conveys the Holiday Greetings of the S. Howes Co.

**Business men** who are coerced to place advertising in mediums of no influence and small circulations do not expect satisfactory results, hence do not condemn all advertising.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—The Magic Grain Dump Co. has disposed of its Canadian rights to the manufacturer and distribution of grain dumps on a royalty basis to the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, Ltd.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co., which has been testing two new machines under varying conditions during the last year, is understood to have perfected them, and they will doubtless be placed on the market soon. These new machines are said to be radical departures from the old type of milling equipment.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—So as to have railroad facilities serving its plant occupying the former workhouse site, Fairbanks-Morse & Co. has secured from Marion County, for \$1, the one-seventh acre on the south grounds of the old workhouse. The consummation of this deal brings to a close negotiations that have been in progress for several years.

**Sidney, O.**—The Sidney Vertical Mixer is the latest addition to the already extensive Sidney Line of grain elevator machinery. The mixer is made to fit the needs of practically any customer, and it is said that it does excellent work at a minimum power cost. Literature descriptive of this mixer will be sent Journal readers who write requesting it.

**Sidney, O.**—The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has recently supplied equipment for the following companies: C. E. Ewell, Brighton, O.; Tontogany Farmers Co-op. Co., Tontogany, O.; Van Wert Grain Co., Van Wert, O.; De Graff Hay & Grain Co., De Graff, O.; Port Clinton Mills, Port Clinton, O.; Unlight Poultry Farms, Lynchburg, O.; V. A. Beam, Port Williams, O.; Glen L. Miller, Defiance, O.; Rush County Mills, Rushville, Ind.; Ottawa County Co-op. Co., Rocky Ridge, O.; C. W. Thompson & Co., East Monroe, O.; Krugh Grain Co., Ohio City, O.; Osborn Feed Store, Van Wert, O.; and Healy Seed Co., Belle Center, O.

**New York, N. Y.**—There may be a slight business recession next year, but with a firm credit situation and with properly controlled business, there is no fear of the pessimistic predictions of depression, J. H. Tregoe says in his annual statement on business conditions, made public today. The statement reads in part as follows: "The credit foundation which 1927 will inherit is substantial and firm. This year was marked by careful buying, by well controlled receivables and an improvement in failure losses. Conservatism and judiciousness, as a rule, marked the production and the marketing of goods. Bank deposits in the leading financial centers of the country showed a material increase toward the close of the year. This comfortable situation is to enter upon the new year with our firm credit situation, with careful hands governing the valves of credit, both large and in small business, with our resources well controlled, with our feet set firmly, there is no reason why 1927 should not be just as good a year in its developments and its gifts as 1926."

**Iowa farm land values** averaged \$36.35 per acre in 1900, \$82.58 in 1910, \$199.28 in 1920, and \$119.28 in 1925, according to the census.

## Refund of Payment on Failure to Grade.

Davison & Co., Galveston, Tex., plaintiffs, v. Manning Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., defendant, before Arbitration Committee No. 4 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of E. W. Crouch, E. Wilkinson and Tom F. Connally.

This case grew out of the sale of two cars of ear corn by the Manning Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., to Davison & Co., of Galveston, Tex.; sale being made thru the Western Brokerage Co. of Kansas City.

Both cars were sold January 19, 1926. The first sale covered one capacity car of yellow ear corn, at \$1.03 Group Two, Texas, for immediate shipment to Lissie, Texas. The second sale was at the same price, for prompt shipment to Eagle Lake, Texas.

The brokers' confirmation specifies demand draft and carries the following notation: "Sound, dry, heavy ears, guaranteed to arrive cool and sweet, and in good merchantable condition."

The plaintiff's claim is made up as follows: Plaintiff's loss on car of ear corn

shipped to Lissie, Texas.....	\$528.72
Plaintiff's replacement cost on car to fill Lissie order.....	27.20
Plaintiff's loss in "buying in" for account of the shipper a car to fill the Eagle Lake contract.....	31.12
Protest fees on plaintiff's draft on defendant for plaintiff's alleged loss on the transaction .....	2.50

Total amount of claim..... \$589.54

These two cars of corn were sold by the plaintiff to the Frank Stevens Co. of Eagle Lake, Texas, and as the contract called for demand draft, the draft on the Lissie car was paid and the B/L was surrendered to the carrier prior to the arrival of the car at Lissie.

The plaintiff received notice of the arrival of car CB&Q 133795 shipped to Lissie, late on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 30. The unloading started early Monday morning, Feb. 1. Lissie is some miles distant from Eagle Lake, the point at which the consignee of the car was located.

After the Frank Stevens Co. had hauled out several wagon loads of this corn, they telephoned the plaintiff about ten o'clock Monday morning, Feb. 1, refusing to accept any more of the corn because of its quality. The plaintiff at once started a representative to Lissie to investigate the quality of the corn. This representative arrived at Eagle Lake about eleven a. m. on February 2, and drove from there to Lissie. He immediately inspected the corn and reported to the plaintiff that the car was "plugged"; good yellow corn on top, with damaged corn unfit for feeding below the thin layer of good corn confirmed the correctness of his inspection by affidavits of four other people.

The plaintiff then promptly wired the defendant shipper full details as to the condition of the corn, and asked for disposition, as his agent was not able to secure an offer for the corn.

The defendant refused to furnish disposition, giving as his reason therefor that he was relieved from all liability because the plaintiff had not complied with Rule 38 by furnishing notice to him within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the shipment at destination. The defendant claims that the car arrived at Lissie January 29, as shown by the railroad records, and that he should have had notice of the grade within forty-eight hours from the arrival January 29.

The term "arrival" as used in Trade Rule 38, clearly means the hour at which the consignee receives legal notice of arrival and not the actual railroad records of arrival. It would be unreasonable to demand action on the part of a consignee prior to his having knowledge of the arrival of a shipment.

Further, this committee is of the opinion that Rule 38 was intended to apply primarily to shipments made to destination which afford at least average facilities for prompt inspection, and was not intended to be construed literally on shipments of the nature of the one now under consideration. The purpose of this rule is to protect the shipper against undue delay in examination of goods at destination, but the rule should not be construed in a way that would demand of a consignee something impossible to perform. On a shipment handled under such condition as the shipment to Lissie all that could be expected of the consignee was prompt action. There is no evidence that the plaintiff was negligent or that he in any manner delayed inspection, but on the contrary, the evidence shows that he did all that was possible to give the shipper prompt notice of the exact condition of the corn.

The defendant offers evidence as to the quality of the Lissie car on its arrival at Kansas City. It is evident that the Kansas City inspection of the Lissie car led the defendant to believe that it was a car of choice yellow ear corn, and in order to be sure that the Eagle

Lake car would be of the same quality, the Manning Grain Co. bot it from the same man who shipped the Lissie car; however, in a letter dated January 23, the Manning Grain Co. advised the plaintiff that the second car was of such poor quality that they did not desire to ship it, and requested cancellation of the Eagle Lake car or an extension of the time of shipment.

Since the second car came from the shipper who loaded the car for Lissie this, to some extent, corroborates the evidence as to the quality of the car shipped to Lissie, C. B. & Q. 133795.

The committee is of the opinion that car C. B. & Q. 133795, when it arrived at Lissie, was not of the quality called for in the contract of purchase. We further believe that the plaintiff acted promptly, inspected and reported the condition of the car with no more delay than was necessary to secure evidence as to its condition; the plaintiff's cost on car C. B. & Q. 133795, as shown by the paid draft and expenses incident to inspection was \$1,032.39. He sold this car of corn for \$503.67, showing a net loss of \$528.72, and for that amount we find in favor of the plaintiff, together with six per cent interest on same from February 2, 1926, until paid.

The plaintiff also made a claim for \$27.20 replacement cost on the car to Lissie. The plaintiff failed to comply with Trade Rule 30, and for that reason this item is not allowed.

The plaintiff makes claim for \$31.12 replacement cost of the car sold for shipment to Eagle Lake. The terms of sale were "demand draft" and since the plaintiff had notified the shipper that he would not pay another demand draft, the defendant was within his rights in diverting the Eagle Lake shipment and cancelling the sale. This item is not allowed.

Since Davison & Company's draft that was allowed to go to protest by the defendant was for an amount greater than the amount awarded Davison & Company by this committee, the \$2.50 protest fee is not allowed.

The costs of this arbitration are assessed against the defendant.

Some tampering was done with certain exhibits of small grains at the International Hay & Grain Show in Chicago this year, it is said. Accordingly, the show officials will supply glass hinged covers for exhibits in the future, and permit these to be locked by the exhibitors with their own locks.

## GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,  
SEED CORN,  
BEANS,  
PEAS, ETC.

## ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago  
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.



## Grain Carriers

**Toledo, O.**—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has put milling in transit rates in effect to this point.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Fifteen barges, drawing 4½ feet, and 3 tugs will inaugurate a 6-day schedule on the Mississippi river between St. Louis and St. Paul on April 27, 1927.

**Average daily surplus serviceable car equipment** for the period ending Nov. 30 was 98,794 box cars, 12,521 coal cars, 144,921 all freight cars.—American Railway Ass'n.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Sixteen of the grain laden freighters which were held captive by the ice in the St. Mary's river for 2 weeks arrived at Buffalo on Dec. 13. Others were expected to follow immediately.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Authorities have begun draining the barge canal as a consequence of heavy ice forming and closing it to navigation. Since opening of canal traffic on May 11, 795 tows passed thru at Middleport.

**Seattle, Wash.**—Plans are being made for reopening the Columbia Basin rate case, wherein the Interstate Commerce Commission granted Portland a 10c differential on wheat originating south of the Snake River, under the rate to Washington ports.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Construction of the new Grand Trunk car ferry has been completed at a cost of \$600,000 and the vessel has arrived here on its maiden trip. It was immediately put in service carrying loaded cars across the lake for the Grand Trunk railroad.

**Ocean rates** on grain from gulf ports to Holland have been reduced by 5c per 100 lbs. from the high point of 35c, which has prevailed for several weeks. The new rate will apply during January. Further reductions by the end of this month are anticipated.

**Fort William, Ont.**—The delay caused by the tie-up of grain carriers at the Soo and heavy stocks of grain at the head of the lakes led to high bidding for grain carrier space. At the close of navigation, Fort William was bidding 8c a bu. on wheat to Buffalo.

**Grain and grain products** were loaded into 49,882 cars during the week ending Dec. 4, a decrease of 9,751 cars under the corresponding week last year and 4,139 cars under the same week two years ago. In the Western districts alone, 28,178 cars were loaded, 7,418 below the same week last year.

**Syracuse, N. Y.**—Sixty grain laden barges bearing over \$1,000,000 worth of wheat, flaxseed and barley are ice-bound in the state barge canal between Rome and Albany. Six movable dams within the area occupied by the barges must be moved and, as moving them will endanger the craft, the cargoes must first be unloaded over the ice.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Motorship I. L. I. No. 101 of the Erie & St. Lawrence River Corporation, laden with grain, left here thru the barge canal for New York early in December. It was the last boat over the canal for the 1926 season and operated under a special extension license from the state.

**Omaha, Neb.**—A tentative report of the Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommends finding rates on all rail routes from points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and some southwestern states, to Boston and New York for export, as reasonable and just. Present rates on ex-lake grain from Buffalo to New York and Boston for export are unreasonable and prescribing of a basis for reasonable rates is suggested.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The I. C. C. has suspended a supplement to a Santa Fe transit tariff that would practically prohibit turning shipments of grain at the Missouri River, or basing such shipments thru St. Louis.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—A docket issued by the Western Trunk Line Com'te proposes to establish transit charges of 1 cent on transited grain or grain products moving from, to or between points in Western Trunk Line territory where such charges are now less than 1 cent. The proposal pends hearing.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—The Indianapolis Board of Trade is working vigorously for more equitable rates in Illinois and Indiana. Its latest fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission is with the Wabash railroad involving grain and grain products rates in those two states. On the opposing side are the railroads and the Chicago Board of Trade.

**Sioux City, Ia.**—The Northwestern railroad plans to institute a new schedule of one-half the present grain rates from Sioux City to the Rosebud territory in South Dakota as soon as tariffs can be approved and published. This special concession is being made on grain for seed purposes due to the disastrous drought suffered by that section during the past season.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—Cleaning of cars after unloading to prevent infection of future loads with weevil or diseases was considered essential at a recent meeting of the Central Western Shippers Advisory Board here. A car cleaning report showed that many thousands of dollars were lost to grain shippers thru cargoes being refused at foreign ports due to grain having become weevil infected in transit.

**The Boston & Maine railroad**, which owns and operates the Fitchburg railroad, has just completed enlarging the 5-mile tunnel thru Hoosac Mountain. Freight cars of maximum width and height, such as are much used for grain and hay, can now be taken thru it safely, thus cutting from 24 to 36 hours from the time required to handle such shipments. Hereafter it will be unnecessary to specify using smaller size box cars for grain shipments via Mechanicsville.—SS.

**When the Crow's Nest mileage rate** on grain is proposed for movement east of the lakes as well as west it will be hard to offer logical objections. The case is wider than merely the rate on the National Transcontinental. A change that would have still more effect than that would be the reduction of the rate between Bay ports and Montreal to the Crow's Nest scale. It is more important for Canada to have all the traffic possible travel by the long eastbound route rather than by the shorter route to the Pacific coast. A mere change in the freight rates could not very greatly alter the present distribution. The way in which vessel space, and particularly liner space, is available at the ports is important.—*Grain Trade News*.

**An interesting and significant fact** disclosed by the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, recently made public, is that in 1925, for the first time in nine years, the total railway mileage in the United States increased instead of declined. The true test of whether more miles are being built than torn up by the railways is the change that occurs in any year in total "mileage owned," which reached its maximum on June 30, 1916, when it was 254,251. It declined 214 miles in the latter half of 1916; 411 miles in the year 1917; 97 miles in 1918; 377 miles in 1919; 307 miles in 1920; 1,669 miles in 1921; 763 miles in 1922; 191 miles in 1923, and 66 miles in 1924—a total decline of 4,095 miles. It increased 412 miles in 1925, or to 250,568 miles. This was the excess of the mileage built over that torn up.—*Railway Age*.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—Grain dealers and millers of Oklahoma have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to order a change in the grain and grain products rate schedule for movement between Oklahoma and Texas points. They ask a flat rate for distances over 900 miles. The present schedule names rates up to that distance, but movement for a greater distance takes a combination rate.

## I. C. C. Activities.

**Baltimore Chamber of Commerce v. Ann Arbor et al.**, I. C. C. docket 18,715 is scheduled for hearing Jan. 20. Increased differential on import and export freight under the port of New York is sought.

**Binding-Stephens Seed Co. et al. v. A. T. & S. F. et al.**, docket 18,287. Examiner Binkley proposed finding unreasonableness, an award of reparation and an order establishing a new rate. Rate charged and present rate on soya beans from Bloomington, Ill., to Ft. Smith, Ark., involved. Rate was unreasonable in that it exceeded 38 cents on a minimum of 40,000 lbs.

**I. & S. docket 2799.** Schedules published in J. H. Glenn, supplement 3 to I. C. C. A-573; supplement 10 to I. C. C. A-535; supplement 28 to I. C. C. A-501, were suspended by the Commission from Nov. 25 to Mar. 25. These schedules proposed a general revision of grain and grain products rates from the Birmingham, Chattanooga and Knoxville groups to south Atlantic ports and points in the South East.

**I. & S. docket 2809** of the Interstate Commerce Commission suspends from Dec. 12 to Apr. 11, the operation of Speiden supplements 23 and 24 to I. C. C. 905, supplements 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 to I. C. C. 1014. Suspended schedules proposed restricting the routing of grain and related articles via the New Orleans & North-eastern Railroad when from Memphis, Tenn., to certain destinations in the lower Mississippi Valley.

**Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia** filed complaint against the West Shore et al., attacking rates and charges in violation of Section 3 of the Act, in connection with grain exports from Philadelphia as compared with grain exports from New York. Defendants are alleged to be giving undue and unreasonable preference and advantage to New York and merchants exporting thru New York. A cease and desist order and rates and charges for the future are asked.

**I. & S. docket 2803.** Schedules published on grain and grain products from Memphis, when from points in Arkansas and Oklahoma, to Carolina territory, in supplements 13 and 14 to Speiden's I. C. C. 921 and other Speiden tariffs, were suspended by the Commission from Dec. 2 to Apr. 2. A coincident announcement by the Commission says that "upon further consideration of the record in that proceeding," it decided to vacate the suspension order. Accordingly these tariffs became effective Dec. 3.

## Christmas Oranges.

Nichols, Grimes and Gaines, operating as Acme Farms, Gainesville, Fla., have been arrested and are being brought to trial. The charge is using the mails to defraud.

Under their operative name they inserted advertisements in numerous publications and newspapers thruout the middle west and did considerable direct-by-mail advertising, offering boxes of 300 large, fresh, sweet Florida oranges at \$3 a box, express prepaid. Satisfaction was guaranteed. A last line in most of the advertisements said, "remit with order."

The scheme was operated with the Christmas gift appeal. Many took advantage of an apparent bargain.

Investigation proved that express charges alone on such a box of oranges would be \$3.02 from Gainesville, Fla., to Kansas City. Farther north and west, it would be higher.

Postal authorities say schemes involving the sale of baby chicks, honey and other commodities also were used by the company.

Presumably remittances will be returned to senders, as the arrests are said to have been made prior to Dec. 9.



## Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

Wab. supplement 6 to tariff G-13395, Ill. C. C. No. 559, effective Dec. 31, cancels rate on oats from Stonington to Blue Mound, Ill.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 6 to tariff 5655-A14, C. C. No. 10204, effective Dec. 20, last, further postpones the effective date of said tariff to May 20, 1927.

W. C. & W. tariff 104-A, Ill. C. C. No. 314, effective Dec. 31, increases rate on grain and grain products from Chester and Steeleville to Maunie and Mt. Carmel, Ill.

E. B. Boyd supplement 21 to Circular No. 1-S of Western Trunk Lines, I. C. C. No. N. A-1644, effective Jan. 1, gives the rating on grain, grain products, seeds and articles taking same rates in carload lots.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 5 to tariff 31408-F. I. C. C. No. C-11546, effective Dec. 15, makes rates provided in the before said tariff apply from and to numerous Louisiana stations, withdrawing the cancellation of these rates.

E. B. Boyd supplement 4 to Western Trunk Lines tariff 18-L, I. C. C. No. A-1701, effective Jan. 1, gives a rate of 76 cents on alfalfa and sweet clover seed in carloads from Chicago or Minneapolis to Concordia, Kan.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 23 to tariff 13207-J, I. C. C. No. C-11030, effective Jan. 10, permits routing grain and grain products shipments via Peoria, Ill., to Hamilton, Ill., over the T. P. & W. It also gives a rate of 20½ cents on wheat and wheat flour, and 19 cents on corn from Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to Mt. Vernon, Idlewood, Dix and Walnut Hill, Ill.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 24 to tariff 7481-J, I. C. C. No. 9952, effective Jan. 24, gives in its rule for deduction on grain for shrinkage, tolerance of ⅓ of 1% on wheat, rye, oats or other small grain, ¼ of 1% on corn, to be made from shipping weights when liability for loss in transit is established. Certain changes are also made in routing instructions to stations on the Mississippi Southern.

## Grain Movement on the Lakes Closes.

The official closing of navigation from the head of the Great Lakes saw 14 grain boats clear from Fort William and Port Arthur. These bore 3,749,000 bus., mostly wheat, the larger share of which was consigned to Fairport and Buffalo. This brings the total shipments by boats from the opening of navigation at these ports to almost 300,000,000 bus.

It is expected that over 40 boats will winter at Fort William and Port Arthur and accept grain for winter storage, according to the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n. A number of coal boats are unloading for this purpose.

The following boats cleared on Dec. 12: Agawa, for Owen Sound; Renvoyle, for Midland; Geo. G. Barnum, C. C. Jenkins, H. D. Goulder, Hoover and Mason, for Fairport; L. M. Bowers, L. B. Miller, Hugh Kennedy, H. P. Werner, M. S. Tremaine, for Buffalo; Monroe C. Smith, W. E. Fitzgerald, for Toledo, all loaded with wheat. The Prindoc cleared for Duluth with a cargo of screening, but will return to the head of the lakes for winter storage. Navigation was scheduled to close at Chicago at midnight on Dec. 12.

The steamer Monroe C. Smith was the last vessel to pass thru the Soo locks. Following 6 hours behind the steamer W. E. Fitzgerald, it arrived safe in the harbor at Sault Ste. Marie on Dec. 18, with its decks covered by at least 12 inches of ice. Navigation on the upper lakes for this year closed with its passage.

Denver, Colo.—Denver shipped 363 carloads of beans during the month of November, compared with 507 carloads in November, 1925.

## Gulf Ports Dispute.

Oral hearing was given the rate dispute between New Orleans and its supporting railways and Galveston and its friendly roads before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C., a few days before suspended schedules were to be effected. Other Louisiana ports are siding with New Orleans and other Texas ports, with Galveston. Various commodity rates, including those on grain and grain products for export from the Southwest, are involved.

The original action on the case was brought by the Galveston Commercial Ass'n. In it the Commission held that rates on certain commodities in import, export and coastwise movement to and from points in Oklahoma, southwestern Louisiana, Kansas and south of the main line of the Missouri Pacific and Northern Texas, were prejudicial to Galveston and favored New Orleans. Accordingly, the discrimination was ordered removed. Galveston was given preferential rates from all points nearer it, by 100 miles, than New Orleans. All distances of 100 miles or less were equalized between the two ports and their respective state groups of ports.

Operation of schedules filed by carriers in accordance with the order failed to accomplish the expected. Consequently, they were suspended to Dec. 20.

After full hearing, Examiner Irving L. Koch concluded that, "because of lack of adequate elevators and handling facilities at the Texas ports, the establishment of differentials against New Orleans and from all the affected territory beyond the 100-mile limit prescribed in the original report would be almost certain to cause serious congestion and consequent grave injury to shippers and exports, without corresponding benefits in either case to the Texas ports or to shippers located there or in the interior." He thought, however, that the objection could be eliminated by moving the western boundary of the equalized territory westward so as to include a larger portion of the affected grain producing territory in the equalized territory. Accordingly, the report finds:

Rates on grain and grain products in export and coastwise movement to Galveston and other Texas ports taking the same rates, the same as to New Orleans from points in southern Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas east of a line drawn from Port Worth, Texas, through Ardmore and Shawnee, Okla., and Wichita, to Salina, found not unduly prejudicial, but from points on and west of that line, except on the Texas & Pacific and on the Union Pacific from McPherson, Kansas, to Salina, found unduly prejudicial to Galveston and other Texas ports taking the same rates, and unduly preferential of New Orleans. Basis for nonprejudicial rates prescribed. Findings in original report with respect to these commodities reversed in part. Suspended schedules in respect thereof found not justified, without prejudice to filing of new schedules in conformity with findings herein.

## Money Dumping vs. Natural Circulation.

Grain in any position, from the farmer's wagon to the warehouse in Europe, is a cash commodity. Spot cash in full is paid by all buyers. This is the established system in grain trading.

The Western Canada Pool has made no change in the way the wealth is created, in the way grain moves into selling positions or in the way costs of handling are incurred.

HARVEST comes at the same time and there is still only one harvest in the year. The wealth produced moves into realizable positions just as it did before. The Pool has not made more regular the deliveries at country points, receipts at the terminals, shipments out of Western Canada or the ocean movement. On the average in the two pool years, 70.1 per cent of the total wheat deliveries took place in the first four months of the crop year, as against 69.8 per cent in 1923 and 70.3 per cent as the average of the 4 pre-pool years. In other stages of the movement the comparison is much the same. That is, the Pool theory of orderly marketing has not worked out.

Payment is still made in spot cash by all buyers. The Pool sells for cash.

BUT THE POOL does not buy any wheat, it only makes an advance on account. And the money realized by the Pool is not distributed as received.

Instead of the prompt natural return of the money as realized, it is distributed by dumping at intervals—last crop year \$37,000,000 was dumped in March, another \$37,000,000 in July and some more millions in October.

A large part of what will be dumped next March and July would already have been in circulation at this date if it were not for the Pool.

No corresponding change in fundamental economic conditions explains or justifies this change in circulation. And money is worth more to farmers and merchants than it is to the Pool.—Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Winnipeg.

## HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

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NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

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## Supreme Court Decisions

**Crop Lien.**—Cropping contract reserving title to crops in lessor is valid, relates solely to ownership of crops, not creation of liens thereon, and need not be filed for record as chattel mortgage; *Laws, 1915, c. 250, § 1 (Rev. Code 1919, § 1600)*, relating only to liens.—*Robinson v. Colton Grain Co., Supreme Court of South Dakota. 210 N. W. 675.*

**Carrier's Wrongful Delivery Ratified by Shipper.**—Where connecting carrier wrongfully delivered car of hay to consignee before draft for price was paid, the shipper's subsequent acceptance of consignee's check, part of which it was directed to credit on such hay, with full knowledge of the wrongful delivery, constituted a satisfaction pro tanto of indebtedness to which it was directed to be applied, and a ratification of the unauthorized delivery, precluding shipper's assignee from recovering value of hay from carrier.—*Wm. H. Annin v. Cincinnati Northern R. Co. Court of Appeals of Ohio. 153 N. E. 522.*

**Notes of Officers of Co-operative Co.**—Individuals signing notes as president, secretary, and director of co-operative association, organized under Rev. Code 1919, §§ 8839-8853, held not liable on ground that notes created indebtedness in excess of subscribed capital stock, contrary to section 8789, and that individuals were therefore not duly authorized, within section 1724, relieving from liability one signing in representative capacity if duly authorized, where notes were executed for pre-existing debt.—*Tripp County State Bank of Colome v. Farmers Co-operative Union of Colome, Supreme Court of South Dakota. 210 N. W. 674.*

**Sec'y of Agriculture Can Not Copy Firm's Records.**—Demand of Secretary of Agriculture under Packers and Stockyards Act 1921, § 402 (Comp. St. § 8716½t), for access and right to copy books of accounts and records of packing companies, held unreasonable, and in violation of Fourth Amendment. Secretary of Agriculture held not empowered under Packers and Stockyards Act 1921, § 401 (Comp. St. § 8716½s), authorizing him to prescribe proper keeping of accounts by packers, to examine and copy books and records in advance of any complaint or charge of impropriety.—*Cudahy Packing Co. v. U. S. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 15 Fed. (2d) 133.*

**Pooling.**—Where Association was organized to handle rice of members, its contract with members was breached by buying mortgaged and unmortgaged rice, because beyond scope of ass'n. Ass'n of rice growers under Co-operative Marketing Act only had power, under contract, to handle mortgaged rice without profit or loss. Profits made during year through unauthorized dealing with nonmembers of rice growers' ass'n were to be distributed completely at end of year, since no accumulation of surplus fund was contemplated by contract of ass'n.—*McCauley v. Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 287 S. W. 419.*

**Right of Way Not for Private Use.**—That public is interested in purchasing of commodities does not entitle dealer, who sells them for private gain, to take private property on which to maintain his place of business, on theory that it is necessary for public use. Whether property has been taken for public or private use is one for determination of courts and not for legislative definition or declaration. Substantial benefit to public from use of property by private persons does not necessarily constitute a public use of property; "public use" and "public benefit" not being synonymous.—*Ferguson v. Illinois Cent. R. Co. Supreme Court of Iowa. 210 N. W. 604.*

## Opinion on State Futures Tax.

In a memorandum opinion the federal district court for Missouri gives the following reasons for the issuance of the decree published in the Journal for Dec. 10, on page 675, nullifying the Missouri state tax on grain future transactions on exchanges:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Grain Futures Act, and of this interpretation thereof, the Kansas City Board of Trade has been designated as a contract market; and, therefore, all transactions therein concerning trading in grain futures have been placed under the regulation and control of Congress; in other words, the United States, thru Congress, has entered and appropriated this field.

This being so, the entire subject matter has been entirely removed from state regulation and control, and this means, of course, in every particular and aspect. Prior to the passage of the Grain Futures Act the matter involved in the Missouri statute was admittedly within state control and this act was, therefore, expressly upheld in *State vs. Brodnax, 228 Mo. 25*, and by the Supreme Court under the same title in *219 U. S. 285*.

The passage of the Grain Futures Act, however, entirely changed the situation. This principle is distinctly recognized in *State vs. Railroad, 212 Mo. 658*. The only question deserving consideration is whether the Missouri Act complained of is a regulatory act distinct from a more incidental exercise of the police power without such attribute. The Supreme Court of Missouri in *State vs. Brodnax, et al., supra*, distinctly recognizes it as such. Furthermore, the act itself, in terms, undertakes to prescribe certain requirements of the board in the matter of keeping records, forbidding the keeping of any such place of exchange unless such requirements are met; the written or printed memoranda of sale directed to be issued being subject to a stamp tax of twenty-five cents each. Substantially similar records are required to be kept by the Federal Act.

The Missouri statute can not be viewed exclusively as imposing an excise or occupation tax because it does not affect the entire range of activities of the Board of Trade; it merely pertains to grain futures, those transactions over which Congress has assumed supervision and control; but if viewed as an excise or stamp tax as a prerequisite to or privilege of engaging in such operations, or any other operations within the purview of federal legislation, it would, of course be equally objectionable.

Such Board of Trade cannot have a dual or divided regulation even though the two are not in terms necessarily inconsistent and conflicting. However, as said by counsel for complainants:

"Where Congress, pursuant to its power to regulate commerce, has authorized a particular act or occupation, the states may not thereafter impose conditions to the exercise of the act or occupation which Congress has authorized. Thus, where Congress has authorized a particular occupation, the states may neither prohibit, tax, nor otherwise regulate such occupation.

The situation is the same where Congress has substantially entered and appropriated a field theretofore controlled by the state. The decisions of the Missouri and Kansas courts are in harmony with these conclusions. (*Brodnax vs. Missouri, 228, Mo. 25. Sells vs. Railroad, 266, Mo. 155-184; State of Kansas, ex rel., vs. Rosenbaum Grain Co. et al. 115 Kansas 40.*)

The result, in our judgment, is that the temporary injunction should go, as prayed, in conformity with the general provisions of the preliminary order of Judge Reeves; the same to remain in effect until the further order of the court.

The Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, Missouri, had intervened with the express consent of all parties to the original bill; both that Exchange and the respondents, for the sake of convenience and to avoid duplication of hearings, desire that this intervention be here passed upon as tho the proceeding were pending in the Eastern District of Missouri, of which the intervener is a citizen and inhabitant.

## Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

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Audits for purpose of recovering your freight claim losses will cost you nothing. We will not fail to fully protect your interests. Our charges will never exceed 33⅓% of amount recovered; frequently less. We would like to serve YOU.

W. S. BRAUDT, HARRY J. BERMAN,  
Pres. and Treas. General Counsel

## Feedstuffs

**Mineral Point, Wis.**—Martin Calf Feed Co. has moved to new and better quarters.

**Marilla, N. Y.**—The flour and feed mill of Howard Adams has been purchased by M. Helfel of Buffalo, who now operates it.

**Cedar Rapids, Ia.**—The Cedar Rapids Food Products Co.'s plant was completed early this month. T. E. Ibberson held the contract.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—General Commission Co. has filed the word "Reddie" as trademark 234,392 to be descriptive of egg mash, chick mash and car feed.

**Kirkville, Mo.**—Victor O. Hobbs, vice-pres. of the Quisenberry Feed Manufacturing Co., was elected vice-pres. of the Missouri State Poultry Ass'n at its 34th annual show.

**Vancouver, Wash.**—The General Feed Co. has taken possession of a portion of an old brewery building and is making repairs and completely rearranging the interior before occupying.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—San Francisco received 310 tons of bran during the month of November compared with 1,033 tons during the same month a year ago.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—August A. Busch, Jr., the youngest son of August A. Busch, has been elected vice-pres., general manager and director of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in full charge of manufacturing. Mr. Busch is 27 years old.

**El Campo, Tex.**—The Elco Mixed Feed Co. will start immediately to replace its plant which recently burned. The first unit of the new plant will be of concrete, thoroughly modern in every detail and will cost \$50,000. The company's adjacent rice mill is undergoing repairs.

**McPherson, Kan.**—Feedola Milling Co. is the new name of the Miller Rhodes Feed Manufacturing Co. The brand names of the plant's products have been changed accordingly. Additions and improvements are being made to permit the company to handle its raw materials in carload lots.

**Amarillo, Tex.**—Joe Morris is the new manager of the Amarillo Feed & Seed Co., which was recently purchased by Hardeman-King Co. of Oklahoma City. His place at Oklahoma City is filled by Bruce Hardeman, formerly in the company's plant at McAlester. The vacated position at McAlester is filled by J. D. Sanders.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Commander-Larabee Corp. plans to add package flour and cereals to its present line in the very near future. Enlargement of its northwestern facilities will be necessary. This move follows a 3-day conference between officials of the company and a nationwide group of brokers organized to handle the products.

**El Campo, Tex.**—The El Campo Rice Milling Co. is preparing plans for a feed and rice mill with a daily capacity of 6 cars. This will include a 4-story mill building and a 2-story warehouse, the former to be 26x40 ft. and the latter, 100x100 ft. Construction will be frame, ironclad with wood floors and composition roof. The cost of the buildings will be about \$30,000 and of the equipment, \$25,000.—P. J. P.

**Altamont, Ill.**—A. H. Hicks has taken over the milling business and properties of the Johnston-Hicks Mill Co. and will operate hereafter as the Alta Mill & Feed Co. with headquarters here. He will grind mixed feeds and handle mill feed and kindred lines on a brokerage and jobbing basis. The Johnston-Hicks company will continue with its feed business and other lines, transferring its offices to one of its elevators.



**Peoria, Ill.**—The general offices of the American Grain Co. have been moved from Sucre, Ill., to the 8th floor of the Commercial Bank Building in Peoria.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—A waterfront fire completely destroyed the feed mill of C. P. Matthews here at a loss of more than \$100,000. The blending plant and warehouse of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., in the path of the flames, was slightly damaged. Considerable quantities of flour and feed from the head of the lakes, awaiting shipment to seaboard, were damaged.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—A \$300,000 factory building and grounds has been purchased by the Northern Oats Co. and manufacturing of rolled oats, flake cereal products and by-products will commence early in the year. The structure is 3-stories high, built of brick, and has 70,000 square feet of floor space. It is served by approximately 800 feet of track on the property. Officers of the concern are C. W. Loufek, Cedar Rapids, pres.-sec'y; B. W. Harris, Minneapolis, Frank Filip and H. R. Prewin, Cedar Rapids, vice-presidents; Geo. Possett, Cedar Rapids, treas. and sales mgr.

## Minerals In Feeds.

It is a recognized fact that in the ordinary consumption of grains, feeds and concentrates only part of the nutritive value is available for assimilation by the animal and a great waste takes place from an economic standpoint. The waste is being increased each year with the depletion of the minerals in the soil as the farms are run down and they are not available for the growing grains. Chemical science has demonstrated necessity of these minerals, both organic and inorganic, to make a complete ration for a balanced animal feed. Digestion is purely chemical, therefore, it is necessary to supply from an outside source the minerals that are required to complete the ration and make up the deficiency.

In poultry a mineral balance: Maintains better health; improves appetite; increases vitality; develops bone tissue; builds resistance; increases growth; quickens feather growth; decreases cannibalism; increases fertility; improves eggs and shells.

Science has proven that the feeding value of a ration is not its chemical composition, but what it accomplishes. Protein, carbohydrates and fat are wasted unless they can be assimilated and it takes a perfect mineral balance to secure the full feed value from the nutrients. A certain amount of each element in the mineral is necessary to form a combination with the broken down ingredients of the feed for cell structure and repair. If there is an excess of minerals or ingredients the extra amount is passed thru the body without being taken up by the blood.

Besides being required for digestion and assimilation minerals are a necessary part of every cell of the body. Growth, production, vitality, everything pertaining to life, is governed by cell activity. Cell activity is not obtained without a proper mineral balance and inferior effects must result when such a balance is absent.—C. Woolman of Hales & Hunter.

## Domestic Exports of Feeds

Exports of feedstuffs during November, compared with November, 1925, and for the 11 months ending with November, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	November 1925	11 mos. ended Nov. 1925	1926
Hay	2,149	1,507	13,888
Cottonseed cake	37,389	28,386	237,218
Linseed cake	21,936	20,457	288,916
Other oil cake	308	595	8,821
Cottonseed meal	16,421	19,157	101,713
Linseed meal	901	118	5,968
Other oil meal	200	54	10,079
Bran, etc.	244	272	3,828
Screenings	336	362	4,526
Other mill feeds	988	1,184	16,679
Prepared feeds	1,781	3,026	17,561
			19,295

## Adulteration and Misbranding.

**Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Co.,** Wichita Falls, Tex., was fined \$250 for interstate shipping of a quantity of cottonseed cake, alleged to be misbranded according to an information filed by the attorney for the Northern District of Texas. The product was in sacks labeled to contain 100 lbs. net of cottonseed cake. They contained a less amount.

**Commerce Oil Mill Co.,** Commerce, Tex., was fined \$50 for interstate shipping of a quantity of misbranded cottonseed cake, according to an information filed by the attorney for the Northern District of Texas. The article was in sacks labeled to contain 100 lbs. net of cottonseed cake. Examination of 20 sacks showed an average net weight of 97.61 lbs.

**Dallas Oil & Refining Co.,** Dallas, Tex., was alleged to have shipped 400 sacks of misbranded cottonseed cake in interstate commerce to Onaga, Kan., in a libel filed by the attorney for the District of Kansas. The article was labeled to contain not less than 43% protein, whereas it contained a smaller amount. Claimant obtained property by paying costs and executing bond for \$750, on condition that the product be relabeled correctly.

**Munday Cotton Oil Co.,** Munday, Tex., was fined \$100 and costs for shipping a quantity of cottonseed cake, alleged to be misbranded according to an information filed by the attorney for the Northern District of Texas, in interstate commerce. The article was in sacks and labeled to contain 100 lbs. of 43% protein cottonseed cake. Examination of 40 sacks showed an average net weight of 98.86 lbs., and analysis showed 39.18% protein.

**Wilmington Oil & Fertilizer Co.,** Wilmington, N. C., shipped 51 sacks of cottonseed meal in interstate commerce into the state of Virginia. The attorney for the Western District of Virginia filed a libel praying seizure at Christiansburg, alleging the article was misbranded. The article was labeled to contain 41.12% protein equivalent to 8% ammonia, whereas it contained a less amount. No claimant appeared and the article was ordered sold.

**Consumers Cotton Oil Mills,** Rotan, Tex. (trustees John F. Smith, Nathan B. Higbie and William B. Traynor), was fined \$25 and costs for shipping to Colorado, in interstate commerce, a quantity of cottonseed cake alleged to be misbranded according to an information filed by the attorney for the Northern District of Texas. The article was labeled to contain 43% protein, whereas it actually contained only 39.86% protein and 13.79% fiber instead of the labeled 12%.

**Planters Cottonseed Products Co.,** Dallas, Tex., was alleged to have shipped 100 sacks of cottonseed meal in interstate commerce, found at Osborne, Kan., according to a libel filed by the attorney for the District of Kansas. Misbranding was charged in as much as the article was labeled to contain 43% protein, whereas it contained a less amount. Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n. of Osborne, claimed the property and obtained it on payment of costs and execution of bond for \$250, on condition the article be properly relabeled.

**Leona Rice Mill,** New Orleans, La., shipped to Georgia in interstate commerce, 359 sacks of rice bran, alleged to be adulterated and misbranded in a libel filed by the attorney for the Northern District of Georgia. The sacks were labeled to contain 100 lbs. net of rice bran guaranteed to contain 11% protein, 13% fat, 9.97% fiber. The article was deficient in weight, and in protein and fat content. Leona Rice Mills

appeared as claimant and obtained the product on payment of costs and execution of bond, on condition that the product be reworked to eliminate excess fiber, so it would contain not less than 11½% protein and not less than 10% fat, and that it be repacked and labeled correctly.

## New Federal Supervising Hay Inspectors Appointed.

The Hay, Feed and Seed Division, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has recently appointed three new supervising hay inspectors. Mr. Walter J. Morgan, formerly chief grain and hay inspector at Ogden, Utah, has been appointed as supervising hay inspector at San Francisco, Calif.; Mr. Heber J. Webb, formerly state agricultural inspector for the State Board of Agriculture of Utah, will be supervising hay inspector with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah; and Mr. A. D. Harlan, who has been a large producer and shipper of Johnson hay, will be supervising hay inspector at Atlanta, Ga., in place of Mr. L. W. Stephenson, who recently resigned.

With the appointment of these three supervising inspectors the organization of the Hay, Feed and Seed Division for the supervision of federal hay inspection is practically complete.

## Grain Pool Proposed for Ontario.

It is announced that the United Farmers of Ontario are about to undertake the organization of a pool in that province to handle all grain. Nothing could more clearly show how theoretical the whole pool movement is, than the decision to establish such a pool in Ontario. Even if it had been proved elsewhere, which it has not, that the pool system could give farmers as good a return as the open market system, the situation in Ontario would make it practically impossible to operate the pool system successfully. The conditions of the trade in that province possess none of the simple features which make it comparatively easy to apply a centralized system in Western Canada. The greater the number of pool experiments that are tried the sooner will sound principles of marketing be recognized. From this point of view an experiment by Ontario may be well worth while, but one would suppose that pool supporters elsewhere would advise against it.—*Grain Trade News.*

## Definition of Scattered Shipment?

W. O. Fehling, of the grain products committee of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, has offered a suggestion to the trade for a definition of "scattered shipment," growing out of a recent controversy in which he was called upon to submit an opinion. Mr. Fehling writes: This can be incorporated under Rule No. 14 and, in my judgment, should read as follows:

"Scattered shipment shall mean shipment divided proportionately in the period specified in the contract." By this I mean that when a contract calls for four cars scattered shipment during any specified month it would mean that one car shall be shipped each week until the entire contract is completed, or should a contract call for shipment within 10 days the same arrangement should be effective or should apply to contracts where the duration is shorter or longer than either of the two periods specified above.

He advises Mr. D. J. Schuh, sec'y of the Feed Distributors Ass'n, that he is writing at this time so that it can go on record and be submitted at the next annual meeting of the Ass'n.

"Inasmuch as this will necessitate an addition to the rules, it seems to me that it would also be a good time to make a change in Section B of Rule 9, which is somewhat ambiguous. The intention of this rule is to prohibit the shipment of feeds from storage unless otherwise specified at the time of sale, but I think as the rule now reads it is somewhat cloudy and likely to be misinterpreted. It will be an easy matter to simplify the wording of this rule and bring about a clearer understanding and prevent trouble."

## GREENDALE FEEDS

Sweet Feeds,  
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Poultry, Horse,  
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Lawrenceburg, Ind.



### Secretary's Field Report.

From field report of F. H. Sloan, sec'y Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota.

**District Meetings.**—As per resolutions passed at the last annual meeting we were instructed to make an effort to form county district ass'ns. There were called sixteen meetings and formed fifteen districts, of which we have good reports from several districts that have kept up the meetings. If good in a few districts, why not all?

**Surety bonds** are furnished members for their officers and managers at the low rate of \$3.00 per thousand, which are secured through one of the strongest and best companies in the United States. A minimum bond of \$4,000 would cost \$12 per year, as compared with a cost of \$60 per year before the twelve state ass'ns took up the bonding of officers and managers.

**Workmen's Compensation Insurance.**—By combining the insurance requirements of our members, we get this insurance at a big saving. Every farmers elevator company should carry workmen's compensation insurance. Following are a few of the losses paid out last year: Faulkton, \$331.50; Parkston, \$37.50; Dempster, \$57.00; Brookings, \$71.52; Armour, \$30.00; Stickney, \$93.20; Miranda, \$50.00; Vermillion, \$87.60; Mission Hill, \$36.59; Hartford, \$20.75; Montrose, \$43.00. Insure and be safe. Under the laws of South Dakota elevator companies are held responsible for accidental injury or death to their help.

**Grain Elevator Warehousemen's Bonds.**—We are working for a lower rate on this class of bonds, but must have a volume before same can be secured.

**Freight Rates.**—We are glad to be able to report that the raise asked for by the railroads was denied and are proud of the part taken by the farmers elevators in this fight and wish to thank all of the companies who helped with money so the fight could be made.

And we wish to call to the attention of the Farmers Elevator members and other producers the grand fight that is being made for just freight rates for South Dakota by our Board of Railroad Commissioners.

**Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board.**—The working of this board is becoming of great value to the general public. The figures that are gathered and reports made are being used by big business as a guide in their business—such as crop reports, movement of crops, requirement of cars, condition of terminal, car loading, average amount on hand at country elevators, per cent of capacity filled, percentage of available capacity, movement, and cars required to handle movement.

**Charge of \$5 on Bulkhead Cars.**—At present there is the question of the \$5 charge on bulkhead cars. This is in the hands of a special com'te to take up with the contact com'te. Your secretary is one of this com'te. We are against this charge being made by the railroad. Your secretary was also on the special com'te that handled the outlying sampling station problem and voted to maintain them as they are now, thinking that this was better than to do without them.

**Fire Insurance and Hazards.**—We have been called upon the past year to help where insurance has been cancelled out, therefore we urge on the managers and directors to keep their elevators and companies in shape so insurance can be had.

**Audits.**—After being called on to help out in the shortage covered by bonds, I have come to realize the importance of a good audit, for where an up-to-date audit was had it was very little trouble to get a settlement. If good audits will help out in a case of this kind, I believe that they will help keep away from losses not covered by bonds such as poor management or the lack of knowing how to run the business. A great many large losses could have been avoided if the proper audit had been made in time.

**Margins.**—This question has come up at every district meeting that I have attended the past year, and after hearing it talked over have come to see that it is a question that must be taken care of by each company on the basis of what they can afford to pay for grain on the number of bushels handled and kind of grain, and still pay expenses. And I wish to call to the attention of the board of directors that allows the business to be run at a loss, that sooner or later you or others are going to be called on to pay this loss. I have found out that in most cases the board pays. Why should a few take the responsibility to make a market for the many? If this is the case at your station is it not about time to look things up and see what is wrong or who is wrong?

**Membership.**—The ass'n needs more funds so it will be able at all times to carry on the work it is called upon to do. As our funds come from membership dues, we need more members. Ten cents a day is the cost of membership in the ass'n. Can any farmers elevator company afford to be a slacker for this amount? You get the good of the work of the ass'n just the same as the companies that are now trying to keep it going.

We only have to call your attention to one problem handled last year to justify our existence—the barley grades. If you will look into this you will find that dockage was placed on barley in some parts of the country, but not here, where the fight was made against it, and that fight was made by the Farmers Elevator Ass'ns of South Dakota, Minnesota and North Dakota.

Good will is the principal asset of any business; it will get you anywhere you desire within reason, with or without money.

I know a man who has been in business thirty-five or forty years, and I have heard him say in public that when he complained to a competitor for turning a trick, he usually found out that he himself was at fault and that some practice of his own was the cause of the trouble. Therefore, get the viewpoint of the other fellow and apply it to your understanding of your business methods.

**Suggestions.**—Never intentionally speculate on grain in the elevator.

Don't buy grain unless it can be bought on an honest margin.

Never speculate in futures. Use them for hedges only. The board that retains in its employ a manager who speculates is taking "long chances" on the business. The manager who places "trades" for other parties will in the end find that so long as the market is "right" he is a "good fellow," and that when it "goes wrong" he is the "goat."

Avoid the storage of grain if possible. If you are compelled to store, either ship the grain out and restore it in public regulated warehouses or else handle it entirely on the basis of the future market, making the customer agree to settle at the close on the basis of the future market and not on the basis of the cash.

Discontinue the credit business. You can't afford to let your competitor set the pace for your business even in extending credit. If you must do a credit business, then have the "backbone" to turn down the "bad ones" and charge the others interest on the rate you pay. It is still better to let the bank run the banking business for your customers.

### Hope for Improved Conditions in Grain Trade Revived.

When the trade association wave swept over the field of American business it brought one of the most complete and profitable improvements in our commercial history. In many different fields economic wastes were greatly reduced. Today the trade association is the major practical unit in the broad realm of business.

Recently, however, it has been suggested, by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover among others, that the job is only half done. Manufacturers cooperate with each other, wholesalers have their associations, and retailers are working together. Yet trade abuses and unethical practices, thriving on the relations between these groups, continue to clog the flow of trade.

During the last year, plans have been made to attack these wastes along the entire industrial front. A new concept of cooperation, involving inter-group action through representative committees, has been rapidly developed in the work of the National Trade Relations Committee, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This committee urges distributors to cooperate with members of all groups within their industry and has evolved a definite plan for aiding a trade in bettering relations between its manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers.

At meetings held in New York on October 21 and Chicago on December 3, representatives of nearly 50 trade associations discussed the formation of inter-group committees composed of the different classes of distributors. Members of these Joint Trade Relations Committees are to be actual owners or head executives of establishments. They are to represent their merchandising groups in discussing complaints and deciding upon the method of their settlement.

The task of the national committee is chiefly advisory. Its aim is to assist each trade in developing its own machinery for dealing with wasteful trade abuses and unethical practices. A tentative manual describing in detail the organization and functions of Joint Trade Relations Committees is in preparation.

### Insurance Notes.

Winter protection against spreading of fire in the elevator should include on each floor a metal cask of calcium chloride solution in water or a barrel of salt water, with a couple of good buckets at each barrel.

A proposed increase in the insurance compensation rates for mills is being vigorously protested by Missouri millers. The new rate calls for \$2.94 compared with \$1.39 in Kansas. The difference is considered too great a penalty to Missouri millers.

An elevator at Floris, Okla., uses a Fordson Tractor for its power unit. The vibration of the engine caused the gas tank over it to spring a leak and gasoline began to drip on the exhaust. Luckily the elevator man noticed it in time and was a wise operator. He shut off the motor and busied himself with wiring a 15 gallon can to the outside of the power house. From the bottom of this he ran a length of brass pipe to the carburetor of the engine and breathed easier thereafter.

The standard fire insurance policy bears an apparent inconsistency. It claims that if a building or any material part thereof fall, except as a result of fire, all insurance ceases. In another section it says that any fire loss following an explosion is covered even though the explosion caused a material portion of the building to fall. Courts have uniformly ruled that the falling building condition does not apply in the case of explosions. Damage to a building caused by concussion from an explosion in another building, with resulting fire, is not covered in the policy. But when fire follows such an explosion the insurer is liable for damage to the adjacent insured property, even tho fire never reaches it but damage is a consequence of water used by firemen in preventing the spread of the blaze.

Washington, D. C.—A bill to protect commercial trade-marks and to authorize and regulate registration of such trade-marks was brought before the House of Representatives on Dec. 6 by Vestal of Indiana. It provides for registration of trade-marks within the control of Congress by the simple expedient of filing a written application, and a number of specimens or facsimiles of a drawing of the character, as used in the Patent Office, with a \$10 fee.

### After 25 Years.

The Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has just issued a handsome pamphlet of 40 pages, commemorating the 25th anniversary of its successful organization, briefly sketching its history and throwing light on the loss prevention work inaugurated by the company, which, by selection of risks, has so greatly reduced the cost of insurance from the high rates in effect at the time of its inception.

The grain dealers' mutual is operated on the principle that the careful man should not have the expense of his business loaded with the losses of the careless man.

The pamphlet is virtually an insurance manual for the policyholder. It shows definitely how the different classes of insurance written by the company can be made of most value to the insured, explains co-insurance, the average clause, self-inspection, fire extinguishers, cob and dust disposal, contingent liability, hazards of internal combustion engines, and automobile insurance.

From organization to Jan. 1, 1926, the company has received in premiums at the full basis rate, \$15,255,987, and from investments, \$808,214, a total of \$16,064,201. Of this, \$4,519,455 was paid out in losses, and \$6,719,939 returned as savings to policyholders. After paying \$2,898,399 expenses, there remains nearly \$2,000,000 in reserves and surplus.



# U MAY

find a grain elevator to your liking in the "Elevators for Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.; but, if you do not, you can surely find what you want by telling our readers your wishes thru our "Elevators Wanted" columns and thereby learn of some rare bargains which are not now advertised.

## Abreast of the times

Grain dealers who keep abreast of the times know what the millers who buy grain are thinking and doing. This information can best be obtained by reading

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Hot Bearings were responsible for several recent elevator fires. The answer, of course, is Good Oiling, Watchfulness, and an examination of the house every night before closing.

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extends to its friends, customers

and the trade generally, its sincere wish

that they all may enjoy

A Merry Christmas

A Happy and Prosperous New Year